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ABSTRACT

These two teaching guides contain step-by-step procedures for an election education program in which all Illinois school children vote for and elect a State animal. The program, mandated by the Illinois State Legislature, is intended to provide students with the unique opportunity to learn about the entire election process through actual voting experience. The two guides--"Speak Out" for elementary teachers and "Election '80" for secondary teachers--include background information for the teachers, procedures for conducting the election, classroom activities for students, and materials simulating actual forms necessary for conducting an election. The guides recommend that the election activity be conducted on the day of the General Election, November 4. The candidates for State animal are limited to the following: raccoon, fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, opossum, and two other animals nominated by the Illinois State Museum. Students learn about the candidates through readings and campaign speeches. Students learn about voter qualifications, absentee voting, and voting procedures. They register to vote, put out a notice of election, and serve as judges of elections and as pollwatchers. Other activities in which students are involved include classroom discussions, crossword puzzles, and interviews with adults to learn why they think voting is important. Although written specifically for use in Illinois, the guides can easily be used by teachers in other states. (Author/RM)

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VOTE

K-8

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SPEAK OUT

HOUSE BILL 1026

AN ACT to provide for the selection of a State animal.

Be in enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. As soon as practicable the Illinois Office of Education shall conduct a statewide election in the elementary and high schools of this State to select a State animal. All elementary and high school students attending schools in this State are qualified to vote in such election. The candidates for State animal shall be limited to the following: (1) *Procyon lotor*, also known as Raccoon, (2) *Sciurus niger*, also known as Fox Squirrel, (3) *Odocoileus virginianus*, also known as White-Tailed Deer, (4) *Didelphis marsupialis*, also known as Opossum, and 2 other animals nominated by the Illinois State Museum.

Section 2. This Act takes effect upon its becoming a law.

As authorized by HB 1026, line 12 and 13, the Illinois State Museum nominates the red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) and the thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Citellus tridecemlineatus*) as candidates for the state mammal.

Prepared by:



**Illinois State Board
of Elections**

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August 1980 6M 3339B-42



**Illinois State Board
of Education**

100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777

PUBLIC ACT 81-680
HOUSE BILL 1026

AN ACT to provide for the selection of a State animal.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. As soon as practicable the Illinois Office of Education shall conduct a statewide election in the elementary and high schools of this State to select a State animal. All elementary and high school students attending schools in this State are qualified to vote in such election. The candidates for State animal shall be limited to the following: (1) *Procyon lotor*, also known as Raccoon, (2) *Sciurus niger*, also known as Fox Squirrel, (3) *Odocoileus virginianus*, also known as White-Tailed Deer, (4) *Didelphis marsupialis*, also known as Opossum, and 2 other animals nominated by the Illinois State Museum.

Section 2. This Act takes effect upon its becoming a law.

In compliance with PA 81-860, the Zoological Department of the Illinois State Museum has nominated the following two animals:

Red Fox - *Vulpes fulva*

Thirteen-Lined Ground Squirrel - *Citellus tridecemlineatus*

PREFACE

The fundamental right of voting, inherent in our form of government, is the cornerstone of our republic. Establishing an appreciation of this right is important in developing responsible citizens. The Illinois State Board of Elections and the Illinois State Board of Education are endeavoring to expand an appreciation of this right in young people and to acquaint them with the electoral process.

During the 81st Session of the Illinois General Assembly, the State Legislature enacted House Bill 1026 mandating that Illinois school children select a State animal. With this in mind, "Speak Out," this year's election-education program, allows all Illinois school children to vote for and elect a State animal. At the same time, the program provides boys and girls with the unique opportunity to learn about the entire election process through actual voting experience.

Through this program, young boys and girls are given an opportunity to experience the importance of becoming familiar with the candidates and issues; they are shown how campaigning influences voters. They experience the importance of voting in secret, and they soon learn to realize that their vote DOES COUNT!

The materials provided to implement this program include:

1. background information for the teacher;
2. step-by-step procedures for conducting the election;
3. ballots, suitable for all grade levels;
4. a variety of pupil-related activities; and
5. election results and reporting form.

The election "Results Form and Questionnaire" has been provided for your vote totals and comments. In order for your class/school results to be included in the statewide totals, *it is imperative that this form be returned to the Illinois State Board of Education no later than November 30, 1980.* Your cooperation in meeting this deadline is appreciated.

RESULTS FORM AND QUESTIONNAIRE

IMPORTANT: *We would appreciate it if you would complete this questionnaire and election results form. Return no later than November 30, 1980.*

RETURN TO:

Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777
Attn: Ann Pictor

ELECTION	Fox Squirrel _____	Red Fox _____
RESULTS:	Thirteen-Lined Ground Squirrel _____	Opossum _____
	White-Tailed Deer _____	Raccoon _____
	Write-ins _____	

Teacher's Name _____ Number of Children Participating _____
School Address _____ Grade Level of Students _____

Student reaction to program: _____

Comments: _____

Answer the following:

Yes No

Was the election a worthwhile experience?

Were the materials helpful?

Were the materials organized in a helpful manner?

Were the related activities appropriate?

Would you conduct an election again?

Suggestions: _____

SPEAK OUT!

TEACHER'S BACKGROUND

The first three words of the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, "We, the people," is evidence that the power to govern in the United States lies with "the people." This power to govern is exercised, either directly or indirectly, through our right to vote. Voting is our way of making decisions, of speaking out to express our opinion on issues, and of expressing satisfaction or dissatisfaction with public officials.

The methods used to vote are many. The oldest and most common form of voting is the "voice vote." This method was used in the early American colonies in the 1700's and is used today by civic organizations, clubs and in classrooms. In this method, the voter simply responds aloud with an appropriate "aye" or "nay," "yes" or "no" to the issue to be voted upon. This method has one important drawback - it does not provide for secrecy. Voting in secret is necessary to protect the voter from undue influence, persuasion, coercion, and bribery when voting. It protects the voter's right to express his or her own opinion.

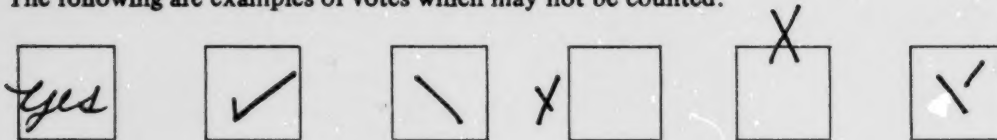
Another old popular method of voting requires that each voter be given two balls, one black and the other white. The black ball signifies a "no" vote and the white ball signifies a "yes" vote. The voter simply drops the appropriate ball into a container to vote. This method is the origin of the expression "to blackball" meaning "to vote against." While providing for secrecy, this method of voting allows for only "yes" or "no" votes and can be quite cumbersome if there are a number of issues to be voted upon.

The method of voting used in Illinois today is derived from the Australian Ballot System. To vote under this system, the voter marks a uniform ballot while alone in a screened booth. If paper ballots are being used, the following steps are required:

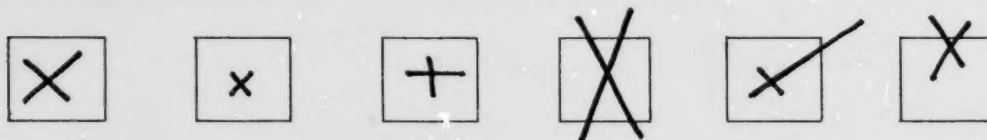
1. that the ballots be uniform in paper quality, size, color, and inking to ensure that one person's ballot cannot be singled out to determine how he or she voted;
2. that the ballots be printed at public expense and not by private individuals;
3. that the names of all candidates for the same office be on the same ballot to ensure that everyone is selecting from the same list of candidates;
4. that the ballots not be distributed until election day, and then only distributed in the polling place by the judges of election;
5. that there be absolute secrecy in voting; and
6. that only official ballots be counted.

Besides voting on paper ballots, people in Illinois vote on lever-type machines, electronic machines, and punch-card voting devices. Regardless of the device used, the secrecy of the vote must be ensured. Suitable paper ballots have been provided for use in this election-education program. A vote is cast on a paper ballot by marking a cross (X) in the square before the name of the individual candidate. A "cross" is the intersection of two lines, and unless the lines of the cross intersect within the square, the vote may not be counted.

The following are examples of votes which may not be counted.



The following are examples of votes which must be counted.

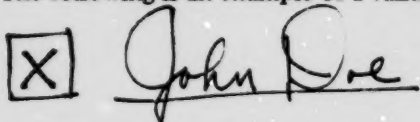


Uniform marks are required to help ensure the secrecy of the ballot. A voter's ballot cannot be identified by the way the vote is marked.

Other safeguards to help protect the voter's rights and prevent vote fraud are required by law. One such procedural safeguard requires that the outside of every ballot be initialed by a judge of election when the ballot is issued. Only initialed ballots may be deposited into the ballot box and only ballots bearing the judge's initials may be counted after the close of the polls. This prevents fraudulent ballots from being deposited into the ballot box and being counted.

Any voter may vote for a candidate of his or her choice whose name does not appear on the ballot by writing the name of the candidate on the ballot, making a square before the name, and placing a cross in that square.

The following is an example of a valid write-in vote.



The square with the cross is necessary for the vote to be counted. The spelling of the candidate's name, however, need not be exact as long as the intention of the voter can be determined by the judges. On the ballot provided in this packet for the younger boys and girls, a line with a square has been added for possible write-in votes.

In Illinois every person who is a citizen of the United States, a resident of a county precinct for 30 days, at least 18 years old and registered, may vote. A person must be registered in order to vote in an election in Illinois. Registration is one method of ensuring that only qualified persons are permitted to vote.

Through the years voter qualifications have varied. In most American colonies only male land-owners were permitted to vote. As states were established, each state set the qualifications of the voters in that state. Needless to say, voter qualifications varied from state to state. Women, black

citizens, non-landowners, children and illiterates were usually prohibited from voting. It was not until the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution that black men were given the right to vote. Women had to wait until 1920 with the passage of the 19th Amendment to be granted this right. The 26th Amendment, passed in 1971, lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. Each of these changes came after years of struggle and were fought for by people who cherished the right to vote.

In every general election, it is the duty of the judges of election in each polling place to ensure that every person who has the right to vote has an opportunity to vote and that no one is permitted to vote who does not have the right. These judges are appointed officers of the court for election day.

Once the votes are cast, the judges of election count, or tally, the votes. As each vote is read aloud, a mark is put on the tally sheet after the candidate's name receiving the vote. Tally marks are grouped in sets of five for easy counting. These tally sheets serve as a record of the election and must be certified by each of the judges of election.

OFFICE	CANDIDATE	TALLIES				TOTAL NO. OF VOTES
		5	10	15	20	
STATE ANIMAL	FOX	///	///	I		11
	DEER	///	///	///	II	17
	RACCOON	///	///	///	III	18
	OPOSSUM	///	///	///	IIII	19

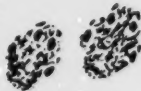
With the right to vote, the voter has a responsibility to become familiar with the qualifications of the candidates and the issues. Newspapers, periodicals, campaign literature and speeches play an important role in the election process by providing information to the voter. To intelligently understand and analyze this information, it is necessary for the voter to be able to distinguish between news items and editorials. A *news item* is a factual report; an *editorial* is an opinion.

To influence the voter, campaign speeches and literature frequently employ various propaganda techniques. It is helpful for the voter to be able to recognize techniques which may distort the facts or may not apply to the issue. Some of the commonly used propaganda techniques are shown on the next page.

TECHNIQUE	EXAMPLES	BRIEF ANALYSIS
<i>Glittering generalities</i>	"Don't settle for less - elect the Red Fox!" "The White-Tailed Deer -- to best represent Illinois!" "Candidate A is a man of the people and will remember that when elected!"	These are vague statements that imply or promise much. Slogans, symbols, and vague generalities are other examples. By carefully weighing the facts, a voter will be able to determine whether there is much truth in such statements.
<i>Name Calling</i>	"The Raccoon is a masked bandit." "The Fox Squirrel is 'squirrely.' "	Here, labels are used instead of facts. By using negative symbols or names, facts are often avoided or distorted.
<i>Testimonials</i>	"Movie Star A says, 'I've known of the White-Tailed Deer since 'Bambi,' 'He has my vote.' "	In this technique, a prominent person endorses the candidate. Commercials often use this technique to elicit favorable reactions.
<i>Bandwagon</i>	"All teenagers agree that the foxy Red Fox is the favorite." "Everyone agrees that the Opossum is the best candidate."	This technique gives the impression that everyone is favoring this candidate. It is effective because many people do not make up their own minds but follow the lead of the majority.
<i>Cardstacking</i>	"The White-Tailed Deer has never stolen a nut from another animal -- elect an honest animal." (Not stated -- the deer does not eat nuts)	This technique takes quotations out of context, presents only part of the facts, or one side of the situation. It may cite favorable statistics while suppressing unfavorable ones.

The following two pages give comparisons of the candidates in the proposed election. This information should familiarize the pupils with the candidates.

COMPARISONS OF

CANDIDATE	LINNEAN NAME	SIZE	COLOR	NO. OF YOUNG
RACCOON 	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	10-26 lbs. 20-28 inches - (head and body); 8-11 inches-(tail).	Black mask over eyes; grizzled gray-brown coat may vary from yellowish gray to nearly black; ringed tail.	3 or 4 Breed Jan. - March. 30 days, young leave the nest in 60 days to forage with mother.
OPOSSUM 	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	As large as the domestic cat: 6-12 lbs; 17-21 inches - (head and body); 8½ - 12½ inches - (tail).	Face is whitish, under- fur is white with grayish tops. Guard hair on back is dark gray or black (grayish appearance). Ears and feet are white. Eyes are red.	7-20 1 or 2 litters annually - Feb. and July.
RED FOX 	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>	Size of a small dog. 8-14 lbs; 11¼ inches - (head and body); 8¾-10½ inches - (tail).	Yellowish red color down the middle of back and on the tail. Whitish on belly, throat and cheeks. Feet are black tipped with white.	4-9 Breed in Dec., Jan. Young arrive in March.
FOX SQUIRREL 	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	1½ lbs; 11-11½ inches - (head and body); 8¾-10¼ inches - (tail).	Rusty-yellow with a mix- ture of gray on the upper parts and reddish- yellow on the under parts. Bushy tail is bordered with reddish- brown.	2-5 Breeds Dec. or Jan. and May and June. Born in Feb., March and July or August.
THIRTEEN- LINED GROUND SQUIRREL 	<i>Citellus tridecemlineatus</i>	Size of a chipmunk. 4 ozs. in early sum- mer; 8 ozs. in fall prior to hibernation. 5¾-7¾ inches -(head and body); 3 1/8 - 4¾ inches - (tail).	Back has 13 longitudinal stripes alternately dark brown and buff.	7-10 Born late April, early May. By July the young have burrows of their own.
WHITE-TAILED DEER 	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	150-300 lbs. male; 100-150 lbs. female. 3-3½ feet high at the shoulder.	Red-brown in summer, in winter gray, grayish brown. Underparts white and tail white.	1, 2 or 3 at a time. Breed in Nov., and Dec. Born in May and June.

THE CANDIDATES

HABITAT	FOOD	USES BY MAN	INTERESTING FACTS
Wooded areas, river bottoms, dry cavity in tree, den may also be dry crevice in cliff, deserted burrows.	Variety of plants and animals, any suitable food at hand; persimmons, pecans, acorns, grapes, and other fruit. Insects, crayfish, fish, snails and snakes.	As a furbearer it is trapped or hunted in every county of Illinois. It is 2nd or 3rd each year in fur catch. Exciting sport as a game mammal.	Skillful hunter in water and is adept at digging and climbing. Use of its hands and its curiosity has a human-like quality.
Woodland; hollow tree or log, woodchuck or skunk burrow.	Fruits, insects, some small birds, mice, garbage and scraps from the kills of other mammals.	Trapped and hunted even though pelts are worth very little.	Feet are handlike. Female has woolly pouch in which she carries and nourishes her young. Unique method of defense - they may feign death - where the expression "playing possum" came from.
In rolling country (woodchuck and badger dens are used for mating), in a dry sloping bank or hillside with more than a 10% grade.	Rabbits and mice - 45%, birds - 15%, insects - 20% and vegetable matter (fleshy fruits) - 20%.	Trapped and hunted for furs.	Cleverness in obtaining food, keen hearing and excellent sense of smell.
Woods with openings; lives in leaf nest or cavity of a hollow tree.	Nuts, fruits of oak, elm and beech; corn, tree buds, mushrooms and birds' eggs.	Fur used for coats, stoles and boas.	Stores nuts and seeds for winter. Smells out food reserves.
Areas with short grass, burrows on golf courses, pastures and in cemeteries in a grass-lined nest.	Seeds and grasses, herbs and insects, grasshoppers, white grubs, webworms, and cutworms.	Entertainment.	Great curiosity, hibernates in fall and awakens around March or April.
Woods & thickets; wooded areas next to open glades.	Berries, twigs, vegetables, plants and trees; will exhaust all available food supply in the area.	Used for food, mounting and game sport.	Can leap 15-20 feet, and run 40 mph. When alerted the deer flips its small white tail up like a flag. Sheds antlers every January.

TEACHER'S PROCEDURES

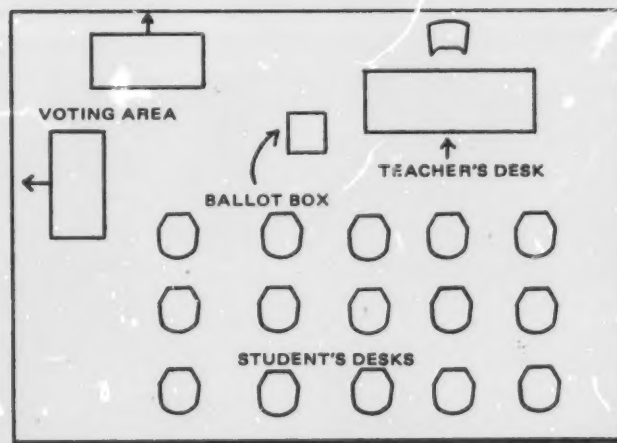
I. PRE-ELECTION DAY PROCEDURES

A. Materials -- Organize the following in preparation for election day.

1. One ballot per pupil. Two different ballots are provided. Duplicate the ballot appropriate for your grade level.
2. Signs to be posted around the polling place, such as *Vote Here*, *Polling Place* and *Ballot Box*. Duplicate these from the materials included in the packet or see Related Activity D4, page 12.
3. One large box or container with a removable lid to serve as the ballot box. The lid should have a slot in the top to fit the voted ballots.
4. Table and chairs for the judges of election.
5. Pencils for the judges of election.
6. Two desks or tables to serve as voting booths. Cardboard screens may be used to complete the booths. In some areas, voting booths may be obtained for use in a school-wide election from the school superintendent.
5. Pencils to mark the ballots; one in each booth.

B. Polling Place Arrangement

1. The voting area should be isolated to ensure the secrecy of the vote.
2. The two stations or booths for voting should face separate walls.



**SUGGESTED
ARRANGEMENT**

- C. Voter Qualifications - - Set voter qualifications for your classroom or school. However, according to Illinois law, P.A. 81-860, all elementary and high school students attending school in Illinois shall be qualified to vote. See Related Activities C1, page 11.
- D. Explain the purpose of the election and the importance of learning about the candidates. See Related Activities B1-12, page 10 and 11.
- E. Judges of Election - - At least five judges are required for an election. See Related Activity D2 and 5, page 12. In this election, the class may act as the fifth judge to observe the tallying procedure. If the election is conducted schoolwide, five pupils should be used.
- F. Voting Instructions
 - 1. Acquaint the boys and girls with the ballot. See Related Activities.
 - 2. Show the class how to mark the ballot by crossing two lines (X) in the box in the front of their selection. Explain that only correctly marked votes may be counted. See Illustration on page 2.
 - 3. Explain how to write in the name of the candidate of their choice if it is not already printed on the ballot. See Illustration on page 2.
 - 4. Emphasize that each voter should vote for only one candidate.
 - 5. After the ballot is marked, explain that it must be folded to ensure secrecy and handed to the judge of election to be inserted into the ballot box.

II. ELECTION DAY PROCEDURES

A. Conducting the Election

- 1. At the given time, a judge of election announces that the polls are now open and shows the class that the ballot box is empty.
- 2. One by one, each qualified voter requests a ballot from a judge of election. An effort should be made to ensure that only qualified pupils vote and that they vote only once. See Related Activities C2 and 3, page 11 and D7, page 12.
- 3. The judge initials the outside of one ballot and hands the initialed ballot to the voter.
- 4. The voter marks the ballot in secret in the voting area, folds it and gives the voted ballot to the judge at the ballot box.
- 5. The judge checks that the outside of the ballot bears the judge's initials and then deposits the ballot into the ballot box. During the voting process, the class may be engaged in other election-related activities. See Related Activities B1-4, page 12.

B. Closing the Polling Place

- 1. After all qualified voters have voted, or at a previously specified time, a judge of election announces that the polls are closed.
- 2. Two other judges open the ballot box, check that all ballots have been initialed by a judge, unfold the ballots, and read aloud the properly marked ballots. Ballots lacking the judge's initials should be placed aside and not counted.
- 3. As the ballots are read, the fourth judge, with the class looking on as the fifth judge, tallies the votes on the chalkboard. See Teacher's Background on page 3.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

I. PRE-ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

A. Vocabulary Activities - - to encourage the boys and girls to learn and to use election-related words.

1. Encourage the boys and girls to explain the meaning of the following terms in their own words:

- (a) VOTE - a choice expressed by written ballot, voice, show of hands, etc.
- (b) VOTER - a person who votes.
- (c) QUALIFICATION TO VOTE - requirements people must meet before being allowed to vote.
- (d) BALLOT - list of candidates' names.
- (e) CAST A BALLOT - vote.
- (f) BALLOT BOX - container where ballots are placed after voting.
- (g) ELECT - choose.
- (h) ELECTION - process of choosing a candidate by voting.
- (i) POLLS or POLLING PLACE - place where election is held.
- (j) VOTING BOOTH - enclosure where voters can vote in secret.
- (k) CANDIDATE - person who seeks to be elected.
- (l) REGISTRATION - act of making a record of a person's qualifications to vote.
- (m) CAMPAIGN - effort to gain votes for a candidate.
- (n) TALLY - mark which is used to keep score when counting the votes.
- (o) WRITE-IN VOTE - a vote cast for a candidate not appearing on the ballot but written on the ballot by the voter.
- (p) ELECTIONEERING - campaigning for a candidate.

2. Have the pupils use each of the election-related terms in the vocabulary list in a sentence.
 3. Have the older pupils write an election-related story using words from the vocabulary list.
- B. Campaign Activities - - to help pupils learn about the candidates in order to vote intelligently.
1. Have the younger pupils discuss words which describe:
 - (a) how the animals move about;
 - (b) how the animals might feel when touched;
 - (c) the sizes of the animals;
 - (d) the colors of the animals;
 - (e) where the animals live.
 2. Encourage more advanced pupils to learn about the animals: what they eat, where and how they live, their size and identifying features, and any other interesting facts.
 3. Have pupils in the upper grades compare the footprints of the animals and discuss how the feet of each is especially adapted to help the animal live in its particular environment.
 4. Have the pupils discuss the ways each of the animals might help man.
 5. More advanced classes may discuss the animals' impact on the environment and the effect if they would become extinct.
 6. Utilizing the information from the above activities, encourage each pupil to compare the animals and to select the one he/she believes should be the State animal. Stress the importance of knowing about each animal before making a selection.
 7. Make more advanced pupils aware of the Linnean names of the animals. These names are listed on the comparison chart. See page 5.
 8. Explain the purpose of campaigning to the pupils. Have the class divide into groups to campaign for the animal of their choice. Each group (campaign committee) may draw and cut out figures representing their animal to wear as campaign buttons.
 9. For younger pupils, duplicate the pictures of the animals in this packet. They may color the pictures of the animals of their choice, draw original pictures or make posters promoting their animal. Hang these in the classroom until election day. On election day have the pupils remove all campaign materials. Point out that electioneering within the polling place on election day is against the law.

10. Have the pupils, or the campaign committees, make clay figures of their candidates to display in the classroom. As with the pictures, these must be removed from the polling place before the election.
 11. Encourage the boys and girls to give speeches explaining why the candidate of their choice should be elected State animal and to convince others to vote for the same candidate.
 12. With the class, analyze the political speeches suggested in Activity 11. Point out the various propaganda techniques used in each: glittering generalities, testimonials, name calling, bandwagon, and card-stacking. (See Teacher's Background).
 13. To expand this election-education program to the Presidential election, you may wish to establish an information center where the pupils may learn about the daily events affecting the Presidential election and the candidates. The pupils may contribute newspaper articles, magazine articles, and television schedules which pertain to the election. This informational material may be posted on a large bulletin board according to the nature of the issue or the candidate and placed where it will be available to the class. A student committee may be appointed to keep the materials current and to identify the articles as "news items" or "editorials." You may even want to allow the older boys and girls to vote for President during the presidential election year.
 14. Suggest that the pupils collect examples of political slogans and symbols associated with the Presidential campaigns. Have them identify the meaning of each and discuss the effects they have on the public as a means of influencing the vote.
- C. Voter Qualification Activities - - to acquaint the class with the concept of "voter qualifications."
1. Discuss voter qualifications for the election (See Teacher's Background). Then encourage the boys and girls to decide the voter qualifications for their election, for example, schoolmates, classmates, teachers and others.
 2. Discuss the importance of knowing for sure that a person is qualified to vote before being allowed to vote. Point out that registration serves this purpose.
 3. Have the class decide what information would have to be known about each voter in their election before being allowed to vote. Suggest that this information be put on a registration card. These cards may be used during the election to check that each voter is qualified to vote.
- D. Voting Procedure Activities - - to prepare the boys and girls for voting.
1. Discuss with the class some of the voting methods they might have already used, such as the voice vote or a show of hands. Ask younger boys and girls to tell about times they voted using one of these methods or some other method. Older pupils may discuss why voting in secret allows the voter to express his opinion more freely than these methods.

2. Using a method of voting other than paper ballot, have the class elect the Judges of Election.
3. With the help of the class, decide the location of the voting area within the classroom. Stress the importance of voting in secret. Also point out the importance of placing the ballot box where it can be seen by everyone at all times.
4. Have the class make the signs to be used in and around the polling place on election day, such as *Vote Here*, *Polling Place*, and *Ballot Box*.
5. Have the pupils make badges for the Judges of Election to be worn on election day.
6. Encourage the pupils to discuss why someone may want to learn how another person voted. Point out how the uniform system of marking the ballot helps protect the secrecy of the ballot.
7. If the election is schoolwide, prepare a *poll list* of all qualified voters. As the voter requests a ballot, the judge should check off the voter's name to ensure that no one votes more than once.
8. Discuss with the pupils the purpose of having a judge of election: initial each ballot. Emphasize that only initialed ballots are counted.
9. If a voting device is used in your area, the class/school may wish to invite the election authority (county clerk or the chief clerk of the board of election commissioners, whichever is appropriate) to demonstrate how to vote on the device.

II. ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

- A. Preparation Activities -- to allow the pupils to assume responsibility for the conduct of the election.
 1. Have the class help arrange the polling place.
 2. Have the pupils hang the *Polling Place* sign and other signs in and around the polling place.
- B. Reinforcement Activities -- to reinforce the pupils' election vocabulary and election knowledge.
 1. Duplicate the enclosed crossword puzzle and other individual activities. Distribute these to the class to work on at their desks during the voting process. Select the activities appropriate to the grade level of the class.
 2. Encourage the boys and girls to discuss why secrecy in voting is important. Have them point out what steps were taken in their election to make certain that the voting was conducted in secret.
 3. Have the pupils tell or write why voting is important to our form of government and to them individually.
 4. Encourage the pupils in the upper grades to interview five adults who plan to vote in the Presidential election to learn why they think voting is important. Then have the pupils interview five adults who plan not to vote in the Presidential election to discover the reasons why people do not vote. Have the class discuss and compare their responses. Help them to determine which responses were valid.

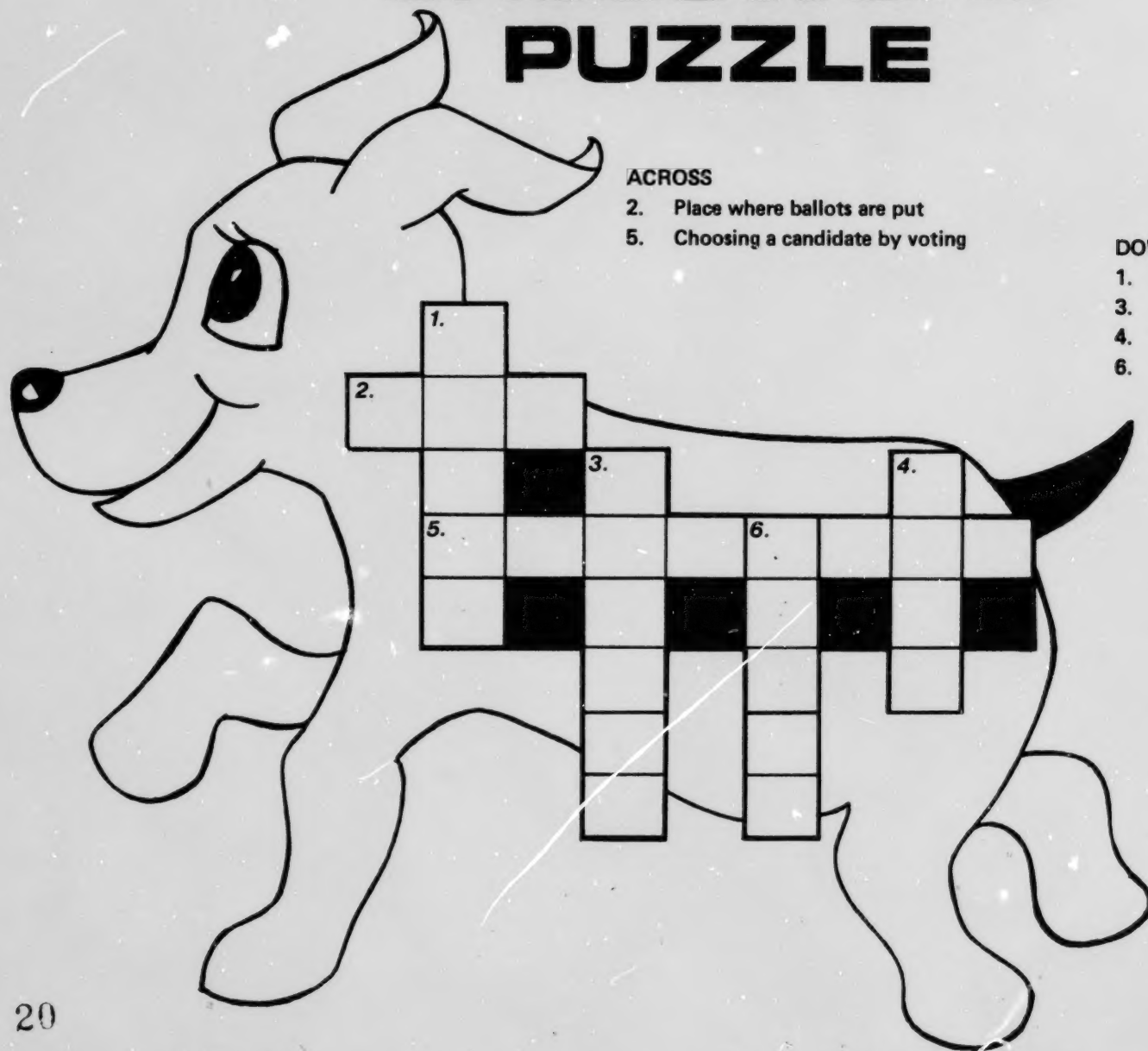
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

2. Place where ballots are put
5. Choosing a candidate by voting

DOWN

1. A person who votes
3. Ballots are marked in
4. To make a choice
6. Mark used in counting votes



FIND THE WORDS

C	V	O	T	E	A	S	Z
A	O	X	P	O	L	L	S
S	T	T	L	O	P	D	L
R	E	L	E	C	T	H	N
C	R	M	S	H	A	C	H
R	T	B	A	L	L	O	T
E	B	O	X	B	R	C	N
T	B	T	C	X	M	P	Z

1. BALLOT

2. BOX

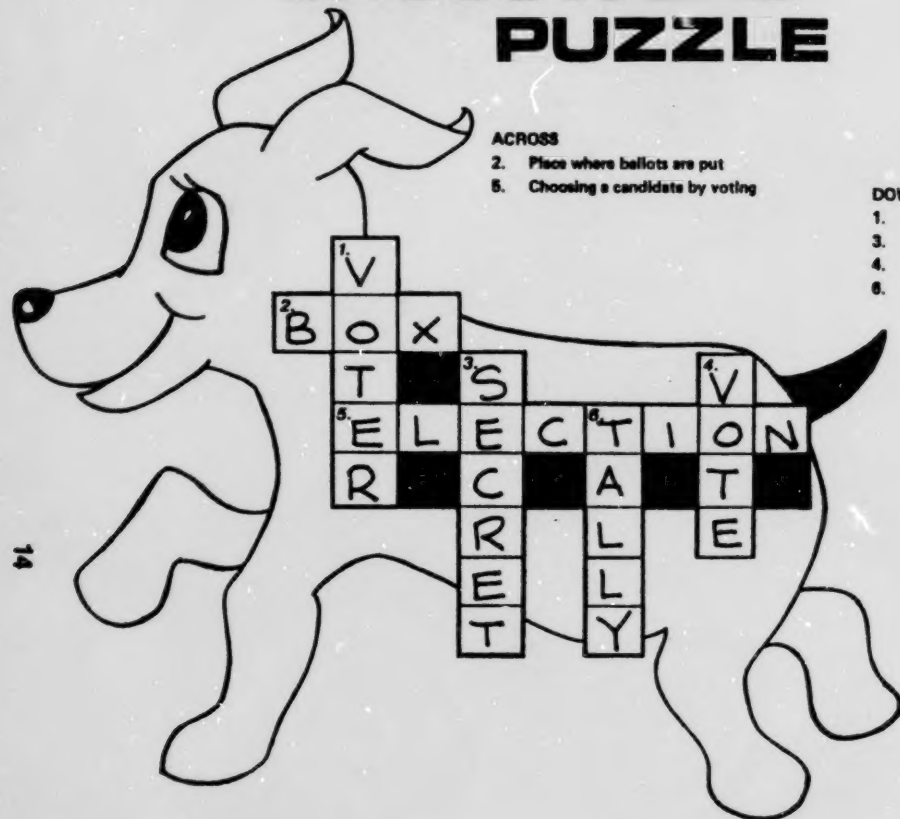
3. ELECT

4. POLLS

5. VOTE

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ANSWER SHEET



ACROSS

2. Place where ballots are put
5. Choosing a candidate by voting

DOWN

1. A person who votes
3. Ballots are marked in
4. To make a choice
6. Mark used in counting votes

FIND THE WORDS

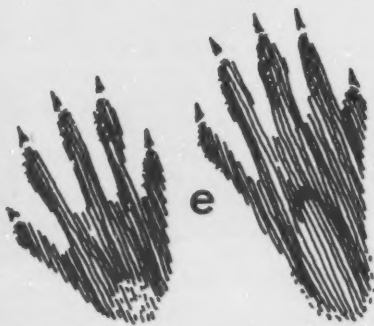
C	V	O	T	E	A	S	Z
A	O	X	P	O	L	L	S
S	T	T	L	O	P	D	L
R	E	L	E	C	T	H	N
C	R	M	S	H	A	C	H
R	T	B	A	L	L	O	T
E	B	O	X	B	R	C	N
T	B	T	C	X	M	P	Z

ADVANCED WORD SEARCH

1. Electioneering
2. Ballots
3. Voter
4. Elect
5. Registration
6. Campaign
7. Tally
8. Candidate

B	C	G	F	L	R	N	Y	T	O	X	V	Y	E	S
E	R	X	T	W	E	L	A	M	L	V	O	L	B	O
T	V	Q	O	X	L	I	B	E	J	N	E	K	I	K
A	R	O	I	A	H	N	A	Y	X	C	T	L	A	N
D	O	V	T	W	V	O	L	A	T	A	M	E	O	R
I	B	G	V	E	Z	O	L	I	A	M	P	I	N	P
D	I	N	V	D	R	N	O	O	I	P	T	M	O	S
N	S	W	X	Z	A	N	T	H	N	A	Q	D	W	A
A	T	E	T	F	E	R	S	E	R	I	Q	V	P	E
C	V	F	R	E	B	S	L	T	O	G	O	R	F	V
D	N	P	R	C	F	P	S	M	N	N	T	L	I	I
E	K	I	E	G	S	I	T	C	E	L	E	V	S	M
A	N	D	E	S	G	P	O	L	Q	N	S	I	V	I
G	C	R	H	E	G	T	I	X	K	A	V	O	L	T
A	B	D	R	Y	S	J	T	P	S	W	T	V	T	N

MATCH THE PRINTS



_____ RACCOON
Procyon lotor

_____ OPOSSUM
Didelphis marsupialis

_____ RED FOX
Vulpes fulva

_____ FOX SQUIRREL
Sciurus niger

_____ THIRTEEN-LINED
GROUND SQUIRREL
Citellus tridecemlineatus

_____ WHITE-TAILED DEER
Odocoileus virginianus

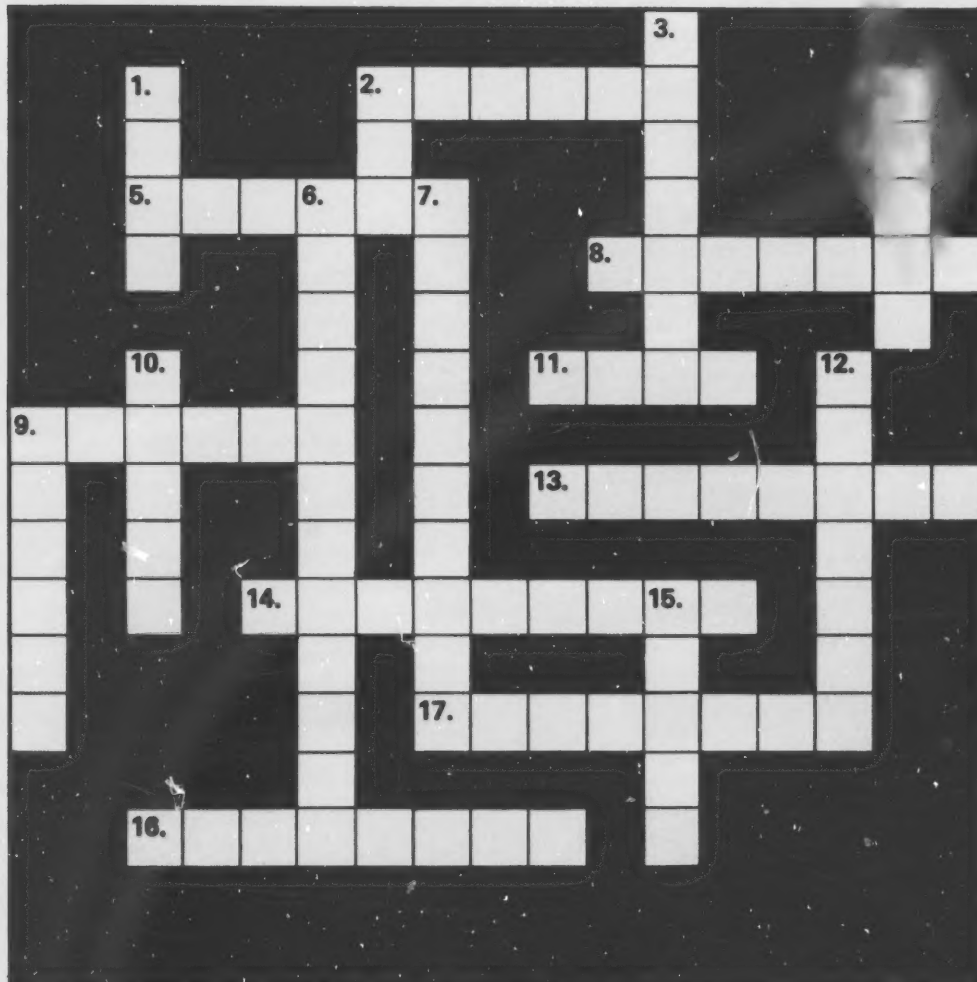
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

2. position which candidate runs for
5. privacy of the ballot
8. election for nomination of candidates
9. voting enclosures
11. place where election is held
13. effort to gain votes
14. person who seeks to be elected
16. another word for "tallying"
17. process of choosing candidate by voting

DOWN

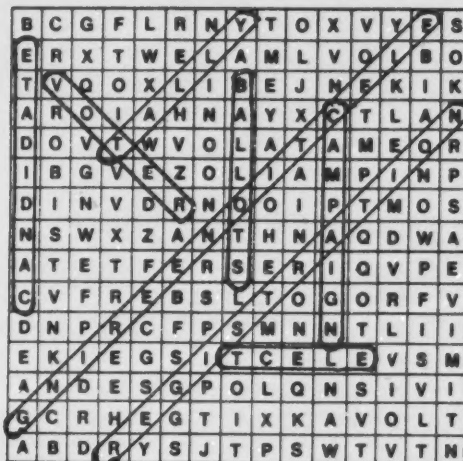
1. vote a ballot
2. number of votes per office
3. Presidential Election
4. Election Authority: County _____.
6. record of qualifications of voters
7. those chosen to count the votes
9. list of candidates' names
10. a person who votes
12. voting for a candidate not on the ballot
15. end result of tally marks



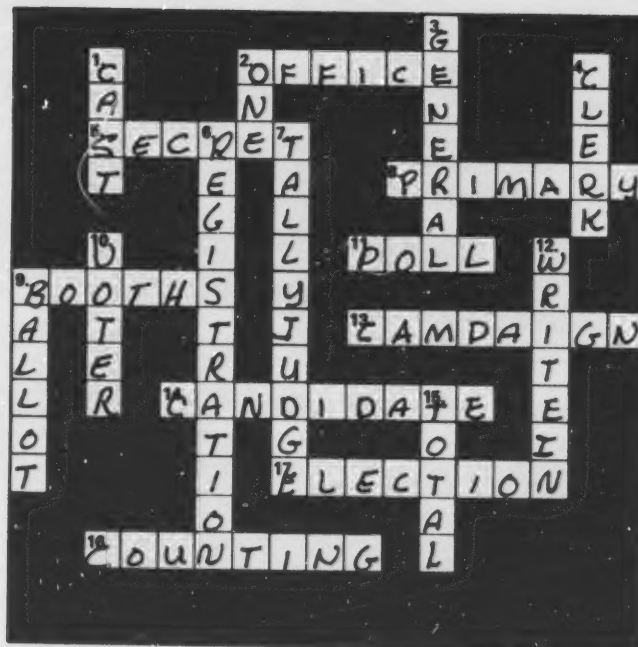
ANSWER SHEET

ADVANCED WORD SEARCH

1. Electioneering
2. Ballots
3. Voter
4. Elect
5. Registration
6. Campaign
7. Tally
8. Candidate



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

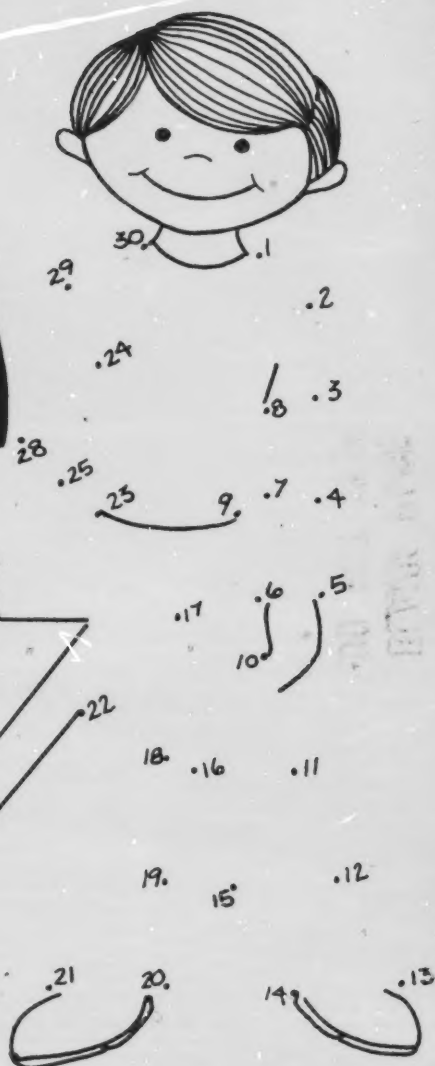


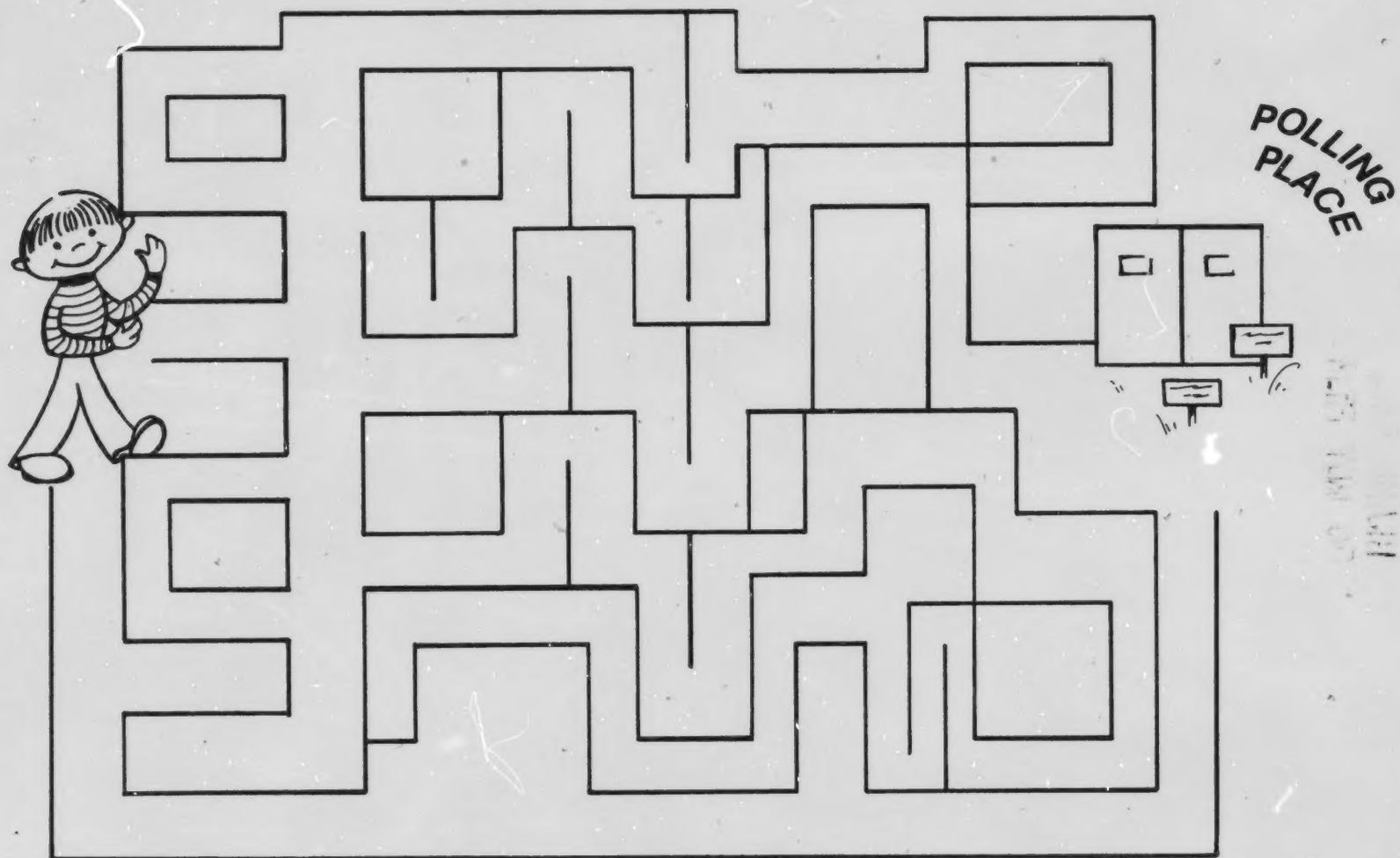
MATCH THE PRINTS



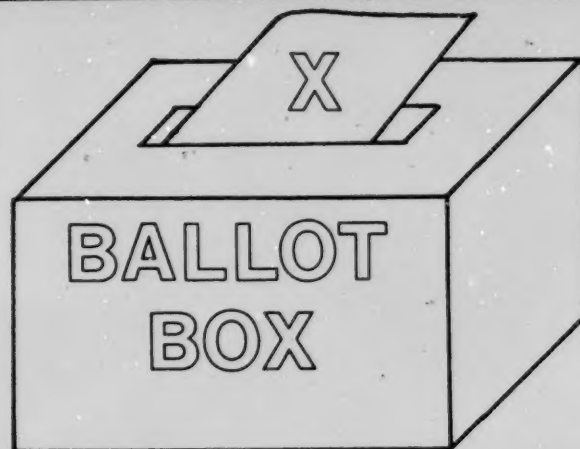
- a RACCOON
Procyon lotor
- b GOPHER
Dipodomys deserti
- c RED FOX
Vulpes vulpes
- d FOX SQUIRREL
Sciurus niger
- e THIRTY-THREE
GROUND SQUIRREL
Citellus richardsoni
- f WHITE-TAILED DEER
Odocoileus virginianus

CONNECT THE DOTS . . .





FIND THE WAY TO THE POLLING PLACE!!



BALLOT
BOX

VOTE
HERE



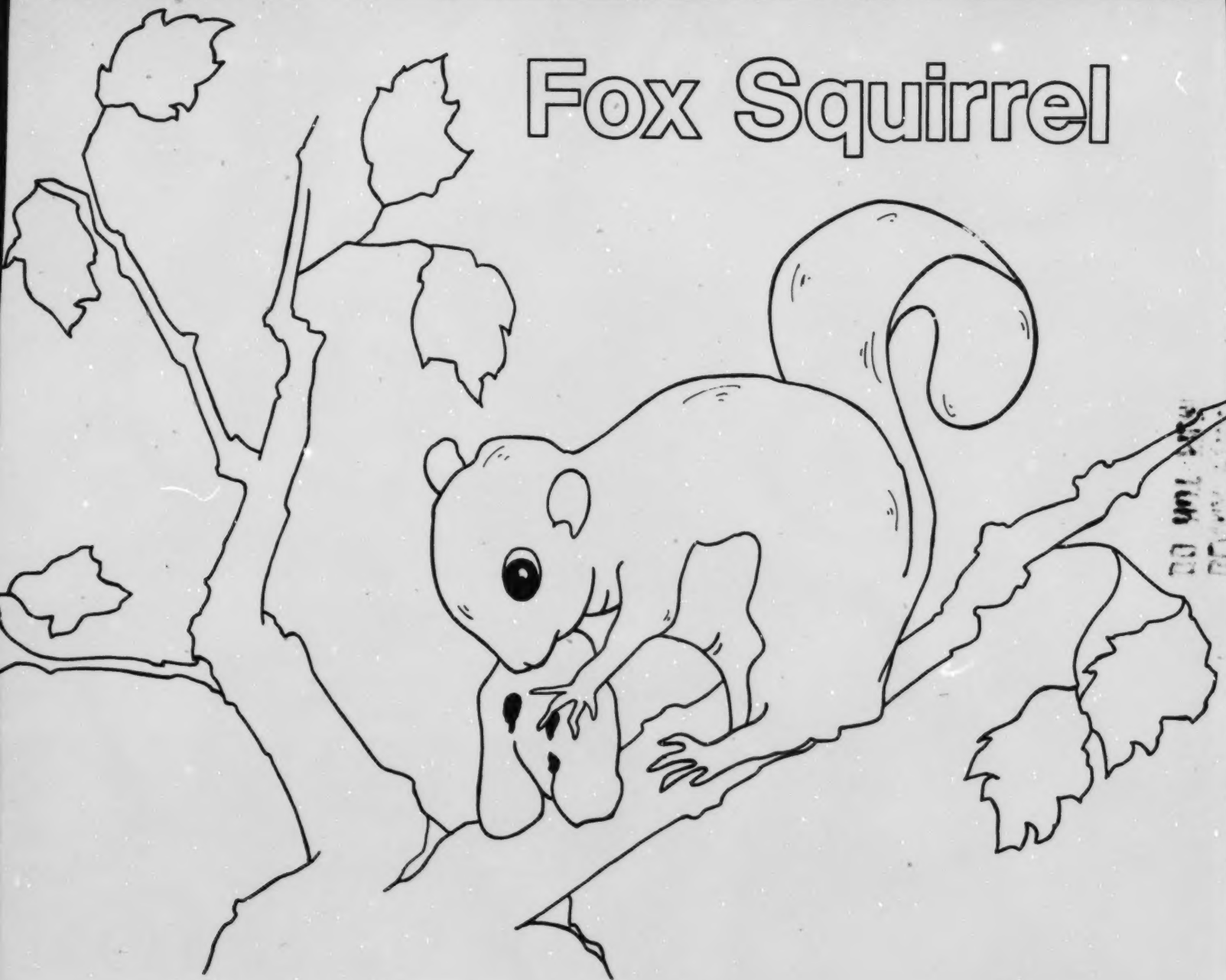
POLLING PLACE



BALLOT BOX



Fox Squirrel





Opossum

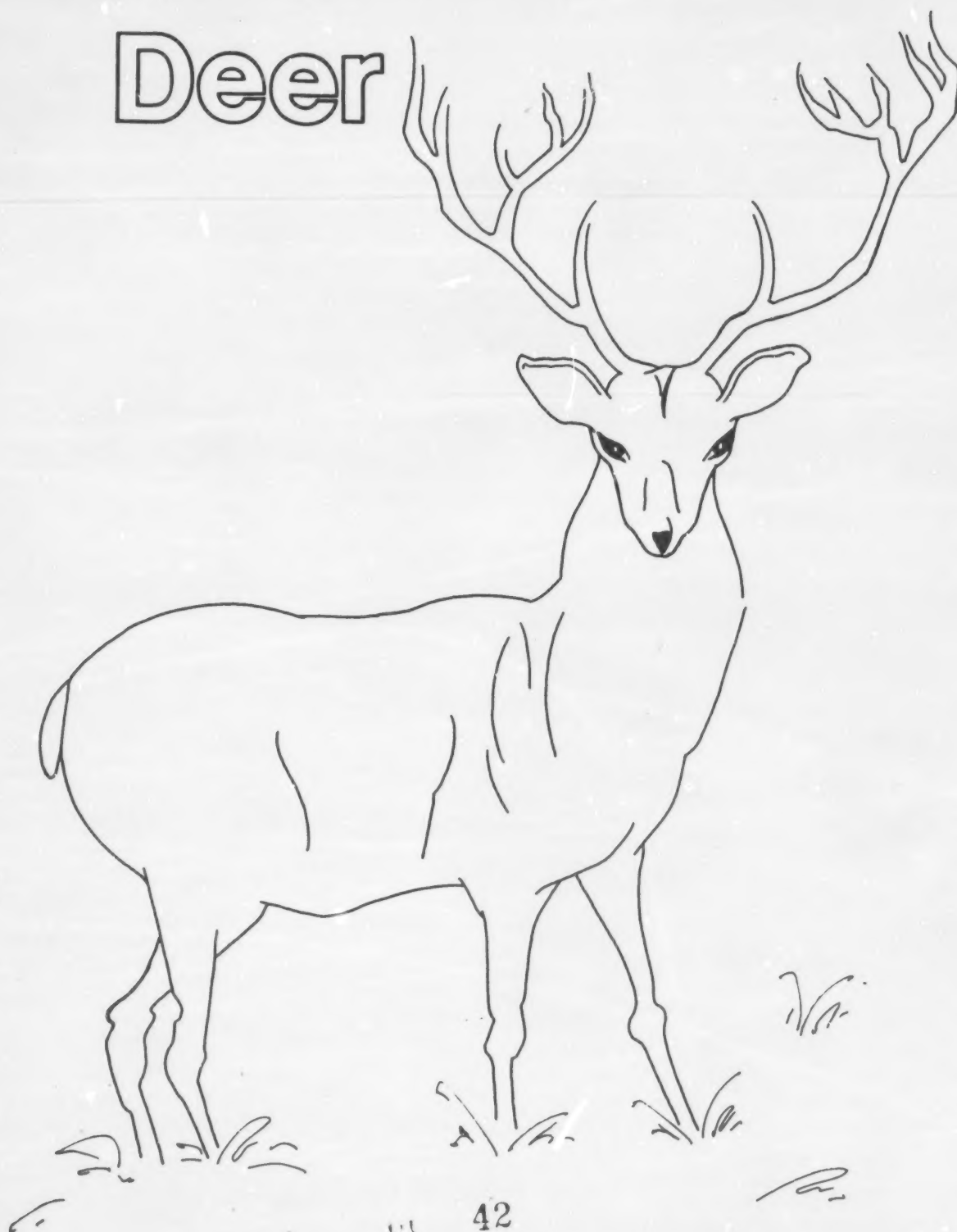
Raccoon



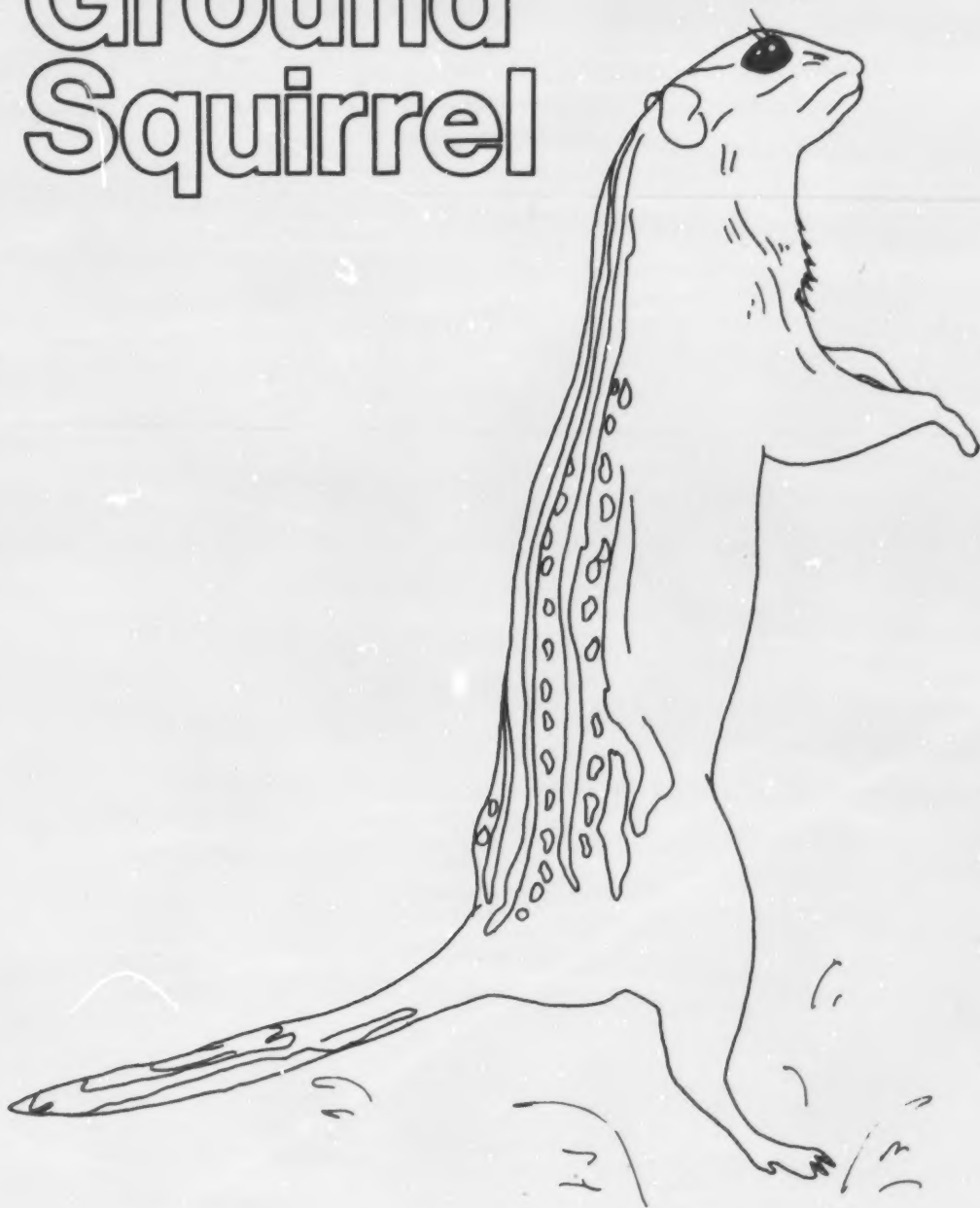
Red Fox



White-tailed Deer



13-Lined Ground Squirrel



BALLOT

ILLINOIS STATE ANIMAL

(Vote for 1)

☐

RED FOX

☐

OPOSSUM

☐

WHITE-TAILED DEER

☐

FOX SQUIRREL

☐

RACCOON

☐

13-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL

☐

BALLOT

ILLINOIS STATE ANIMAL

(Vote for 1)

☐

RED FOX

Vulpes fulva

☐

OPOSSUM

Didelphis marsupialis

☐

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Odocoileus virginianus

☐

FOX SQUIRREL

Sciurus niger

☐

RACCOON

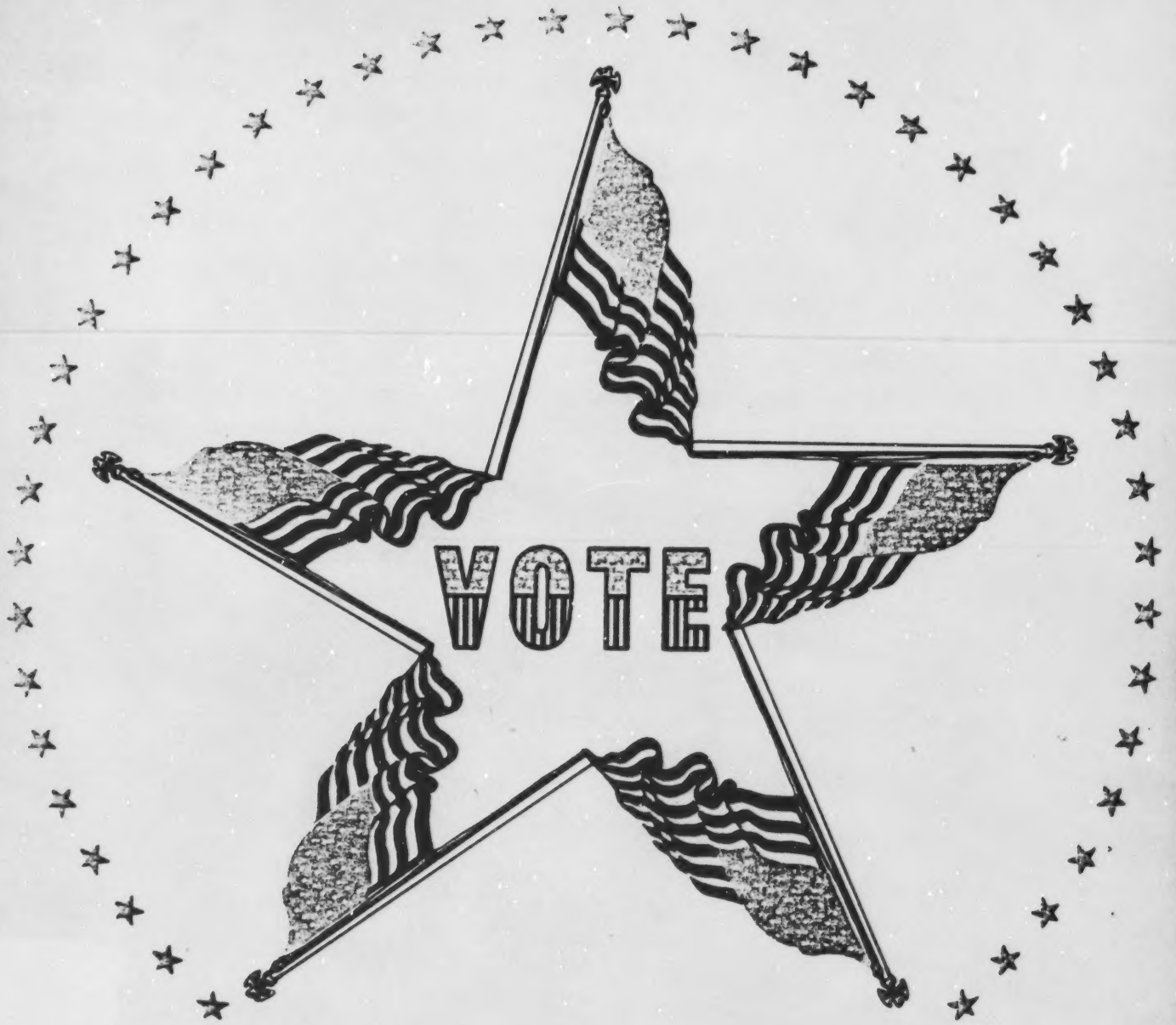
Procyon lotor

☐

THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL

Citellus teldecemlineatus

☐



ELECTION '80

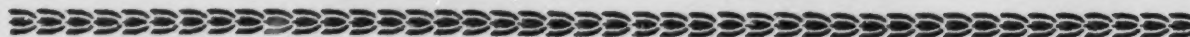
HOUSE BILL 1026

AN ACT to provide for the selection of a State animal.

Be in enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. As soon as practicable the Illinois Office of Education shall conduct a statewide election in the elementary and high schools of this State to select a State animal. All elementary and high school students attending schools in this State are qualified to vote in such election. The candidates for State animal shall be limited to the following: (1) *Procyon lotor*, also known as Raccoon, (2) *Sciurus niger*, also known as Fox Squirrel, (3) *Odocoileus virginianus*, also known as White-Tailed Deer, (4) *Didelphis marsupialis*, also known as Opossum, and 2 other animals nominated by the Illinois State Museum.

Section 2. This Act takes effect upon its becoming a law.



*As authorized by HB 1026, line 12 and 13, the Illinois State Museum nominates the red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) and the thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Citellus tridecemlineatus*) as candidates for the state mammal.*

PREFACE

During the 81st Session of the Illinois General Assembly, the State Legislature enacted House Bill 1026, Public Act 81-680, mandating that a State animal be selected by the elementary, junior high, and high school students of Illinois. Correlating this mandate with the 1980 General Election, "Election 80" provides the information necessary to participate in the election of the State animal and to conduct a mock election for President and Vice President of the United States and United States Senator.

In election after election, many young Americans are unfamiliar with the candidates and the issues; they are unfamiliar with registration and voting procedures; and they do not appreciate the importance of their right to vote. This election-education program is designed to help develop an informed electorate and to instill an appreciation of the importance of the right to vote in future voters. It provides a framework for discussions of our electoral process and gives the students an opportunity to face the responsibilities and challenges associated with citizenship and adulthood.

Developed for use in junior and senior high schools, the "Election 80" packet consists of the following materials:

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURES — a timetable outlining the steps to be followed in conducting the election. For your convenience, the outline is cross-referenced to the Background Information and Detailed Procedures.

TEACHER'S BACKGROUND INFORMATION — an explanation of current election laws in effect in Illinois. It emphasizes those laws related to the November 4, 1980, General Election.

DETAILED PROCEDURES — a step-by-step guide for conducting the election activity. The procedures are supplemented with related activities which will give the students an opportunity to expand their knowledge and experience. Detailed Procedures are indicated by a star (★) for easy recognition.

APPENDIX — materials simulating actual forms necessary for conducting an election. The materials are suitable for duplication.

To make the election a realistic activity and to allow for maximum exposure to related resource materials — newspapers, radio, television, and so on — the election activity should be conducted on the day of the General Election, November 4. It is also advisable not to release the results of the election until after the close of the polls to ensure that no one will be influenced by the results.

The results of the election for State animal should be entered on the "Results and Evaluation Form" in the packet and returned to the office of the Illinois State Board of Education no later than November 30, 1980. These totals will then be added to those from other schools throughout Illinois to determine the State animal.

We sincerely hope that you find these election-related materials informative and useful. To assist us with future programs, we would appreciate receiving any comments or recommendations you may have.

State Board of Elections
Illinois State Board of Education

RESULTS AND EVALUATION FORM

IMPORTANT: *For the results of your election to be included in the state-wide selection of a State animal, this form must be completed and returned no later than November 30, 1980.*

Return to:

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777
Attn: Ann Pictor

**ELECTION
RESULTS:**

Fox Squirrel _____	Opossum _____
13-Lined Ground Squirrel _____	Raccoon _____
White-Tailed Deer _____	Red Fox _____

Write-ins _____

*To help us evaluate this program, please
answer the following:*

Yes No

Were the concepts teachable?

Were the materials organized in a helpful manner?

Did you use the appendix materials?

Did you include registration as part of the election activities?

Would you conduct a mock election again?

Comments or suggestions: _____

Principal's Name: _____

Number of students
participating _____

School Address: _____

Grade levels of
students _____

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AFFIDAVIT OF VOTERS	
ASSISTED VOTERS AFFIDAVIT	
TALLY SHEETS	
BALLOTS	

NEW YORK
JAN 10 1964

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURES

The following timetable and outline of procedures may be used as a guideline in conducting the election. For helpful background information and step-by-step procedures, turn to the corresponding reference pages.

	Reference Pages
I. THREE TO FOUR WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION	
A. Appoint Election Authority	1
B. Establish Voter Qualifications	1
C. Arrange for Polling Place	12
D. Election Authority Publishes Notice of Election	3
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* F. Election Authority Publishes Notice of Registration	2
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II. TWO WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION	
* A. Election Authority Appoints Deputy Registrars	2
* B. Duplicate Registration Materials	2
* C. Train Registrars in Procedures	2
* D. Registrars Conduct Registration	2
* E. Continue Voter Education	3
III. ONE WEEK BEFORE ELECTION	
A. Stress Voter Education	3
B. Train Voters on How to Mark a Ballot	7
C. Election Authority Appoints Judges of Election	5
D. Election Authority Signs Back of the Ballot	7
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H. Train Judges on How to Open the Polls	14
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**Optional*

	Reference
	Pages
IV. DAY BEFORE ELECTION	
A. Election Authority Organizes Polling Place	12
B. Election Authority Checks Election Supplies	13
C. Election Authority Counts the Ballots	14
V. ELECTION DAY	
A. Judges Open the Polls	14
B. Judges Conduct the Election	14
C. Judges Close the Polls and Tally the Votes	17
VI. DAY AFTER ELECTION	
A. Election Authority Publishes Election Results	19
B. Return Voting Booths	19

30049 AMEL 10
ALPT TOW 00

TEACHER'S
BACKGROUND INFORMATION
AND
DETAILED PROCEDURES

Teacher's Background Information, indicated in italic type, has been prepared as an assistance in understanding election law and procedures. The roman type and star indicate the step-by-step procedures and related activities to be used in conducting the election activity.

ELECTION AUTHORITY

The "election authority" is the person or persons responsible for the conduct of the election. He/She is responsible for voter registration, the appointment and training of judges of election, the location of polling places, all election materials including the ballot, and the many other essentials involved in conducting an election.

The election authority in DuPage County and the cities of Aurora, Bloomington, Chicago, Danville, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Peoria, Rockford, and Springfield is the board of election commissioners. In all other areas, the county clerk is the election authority.

- ★ In conducting this election activity, you or a student may act as the county clerk, or you may wish to appoint a committee of three to act as the board of election commissioners. This election authority will supervise all election proceedings.

VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

To vote in county, state, and national elections in Illinois, a person must be a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years old, a resident of the State for at least 30 days, and be registered with the appropriate county clerk or board of election commissioners. (Federal law has modified these voter requirements for national elections, extending the right to vote for President and Vice President of the United States to more citizens.)

Through the years, voter qualifications have varied. Originally, voting rights were limited in most states to male landowners over 21 years old. Gradually, in state after state, the link that joined the right to vote with property ownership was broken and other qualifications were introduced. By 1860, almost all white male adults had the right to vote; but no others were permitted that right. The voter ranks were increased to their present size by the adoption of the 15th, 19th, and 26th amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The 15th amendment prohibited limitation of the right to vote on the basis of race; the 19th amendment granted women the right to vote; and the 26th amendment, adopted in 1971, lowered the voting age qualification from 21 years to 18 years.

- ★ In conducting the election activity, it is important to establish voter qualifications prior to election day to define who will be permitted to vote. You may wish to determine qualifications such as: to vote in this election a person must be a citizen of the United States, a student of the school for at least 30 days, and be registered to vote in the election. Be careful not to establish qualifications that would prohibit students you wish to participate in the election activity from voting.

When discussing voter qualifications, you may wish to have the students debate the following:

1. "Be it resolved: Stricter voter requirements should be established."
2. "Be it resolved: Voter registration as a qualification for voting should be abolished."

Younger students may be made aware of the importance of voting through the following activities:

1. Encourage the students to interview five adults who plan to vote in the November election to learn why they think voting is important. Then have the students interview five adults who plan not to vote in the November election to discover the reasons why people do not vote. Have the students discuss and compare their responses. Help them to determine which responses were valid.
2. Using items which represent things and situations affected by voting, have teams of students prepare collages illustrating "Why Voting Is important to Me" or "Changes To Be Made Through Voting."

REGISTRATION

Registration, as a voter qualification, is a method of ensuring that only qualified persons are permitted to vote. In order to register in Illinois, a person must be qualified to vote and, by the date of the next election, must have resided within a precinct at least 30 days. A 17 year old who will be 18 years old on or before the day of the next election may also register, if otherwise qualified. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the otherwise qualified residents of Illinois are not permitted to vote, as a result of not being registered.

To encourage people to register, registration laws are being relaxed, registration procedures are being simplified, and the number of registration locations is being increased. Throughout the year, registrations are taken at the office of the county clerk and at the office of the board of election commissioners. The registration departments are closed only during the 28 days before and the 2 days following an election.

To increase the opportunity to register, Illinois statutes provide for temporary places of registration, special registration days, and for the appointment of deputy registrars. To inform the public of these additional opportunities to register, the election authority is required to publish notice of their availability.

When registering, an applicant is asked to supply information which will substantiate his or her qualifications to vote, along with any information the registration officer thinks proper to require for identification. Generally, the information required pertains to the applicant's name, sex, term of residence in the State of Illinois and in the precinct, state or country of birth, citizenship, age, date of birth, and any physical disability which would require assistance in voting. In addition, each applicant is required to sign an affidavit that the information given is true and that the applicant is fully qualified to vote. At the polling place the information on the registration card serves to verify that the applicant is qualified to vote, and the signature on the affidavit is used for identification.

- ★ If you decide to make registration a qualification for voting in the election activity, the election authority should establish a registration period at least one week prior to election day. The time, place, and qualifications for registering may be published in the school paper or posted in and around the polling and registration area.

Registrars should be appointed by the election authority. Each registrar must take an oath before discharging his or her duties. A copy of this oath and a copy of a suitable registration form are included in the pink pages of the appendix of this material. These forms may be duplicated.

Posters may be made to encourage the students to register and vote. These posters may state, for example:

"MAKE A DIFFERENCE—REGISTER AND VOTE"

"TURKEYS DON'T VOTE"

"VOTING IS PEOPLE POWER"

After the registration period and before election day, each registration form should be checked for authenticity. Be sure that no student registered twice or used an alias as a prank. Alphabetize the cards for use on election day.

As a related activity, you may wish to have a few students visit the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners to learn how registration records are kept current. Following the trip, encourage them to relate their experience to the others and to discuss why it is important to have these records up-to-date.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

At least 30 days before any general election, the election authority is required to publish a notice of the election in two or more newspapers printed and published in the county or city, as the case may be. This notice must include the date of the election, the location of the polling place in each precinct, the hours the polls are open, and the offices and issues to be voted upon. In this way, the potential voter is officially notified of the election. In certain areas where a language other than English is common, this notice must be published in the second language as well as in English. In Chicago, for example, the notice of election is published in English and Spanish.

- ★ Notice of the election should appear in the school paper or be posted in and around the polling place at least three weeks prior to the election. The notice may be as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on November 4, 1980, at (give the location of the polling place) in the (school name) an election will be held for President and Vice President of the United States and United States Senator and to select an animal to represent the State of Illinois, which election will be open at (hour of opening) and continued open until (closing hour) of that day.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

(Election Authority)

VOTING INTELLIGENTLY

With the right to vote comes the responsibility to vote intelligently. It is the responsibility of each voter to learn about the candidates and the issues and to independently make up his or her own mind on how to vote.

- ★ To encourage the students to learn about the candidates on the ballot, you may direct them in the following activities. (Remember to notify your principal and the students' parents, if appropriate, regarding activities outside of the classroom.)
 1. Have younger students establish qualifications for a State animal. For example, the students may decide that the animal should be native to Illinois, be helpful to man, and represent strength.
 2. Encourage all students to learn about each of the animals to be voted upon for State animal — their habitat, food, and characteristics. Point out to older students that all questions and offices to be voted upon may not be of equal interest, but the responsibility of the voter to learn about the candidates and issues remains the same.
 3. Using the criteria agreed upon in Activity 1 and the information from Activity 2, allow the younger students to compare the animals on the ballot.
 4. Some students may wish to form political committees to support and campaign for a particular animal for State animal.
 5. Encourage the students to investigate the duties and responsibilities of each of the offices to be voted upon in the candidate mock election.
 6. Have one student volunteer to act as campaign chairperson for each of the political parties and independent candidate in the candidate mock election. Each chairperson will be responsible for organizing an active political committee to campaign for the candidates. The committee may prepare and distribute posters and badges, give speeches, hold rallies, and distribute literature concerning the candidates' views and the party platform to educate and influence the voters. (It is possible that no student will volunteer to act as chairperson for a political party on the ballot. If this occurs, proceed with campaigns for those parties having a chairperson.)

7. Establish an information center where the students may learn about the daily events affecting the election and the candidates. The students may contribute newspaper articles, magazine articles, and television schedules which pertain to the election. This informational material may be posted on a large bulletin board according to the nature of the issue or the candidate and placed where it will be available to the students. A student committee may be appointed to keep the materials current and to identify the articles as "news items" or "editorials."
8. Have the students prepare political profiles on candidates for the same office.
9. Encourage the students to prepare a chart comparing the candidates' views on issues the students feel are important.
10. With the class, analyze the political speeches of a number of candidates of different parties. Point out the various propaganda techniques used in each: glittering generalities, testimonials, name calling, bandwagon, plain-folks, card-stacking, and transfer.
11. Suggest that the students collect examples of political slogans and symbols associated with the campaigns. Have them identify the meaning of each and discuss the effects they have on the public as a means of influencing the vote.
12. Encourage the students to work in the campaign headquarters of the candidate of their choice. They should keep a log of their activities and share their experiences with the class.
13. A few days before the election, encourage the students to study the newspapers for comparisons of the candidates — their stands on issues, experience, and educational background. More than one newspaper should be studied by each student.

JUDGES OF ELECTION

The administration of the election in the polling place is the responsibility of the judges of election. It is their duty to do the following:

1. *open and close the polls;*
2. *be responsible for all election materials;*
3. *ensure that only qualified voters are permitted to vote, and that each qualified voter is permitted to vote once and only once;*
4. *ensure that all votes are cast in secret;*
5. *give instructions in voting;*
6. *give assistance in the manner required by law;*
7. *maintain order in the polling place throughout the day; and*
8. *tally the votes after the polls close.*

In county, state, and national elections, five electors are certified by the circuit court to be judges of election for each precinct. These judges serve as officers of the court on election day. In case of misbehavior or neglect of duty, they may be removed from office and are subject to the same controls and punishments as other officers of the court.

In each precinct, three judges are appointed from one party and two from another. In precincts under the jurisdiction of the county clerk, the three judges are from the party which cast the greatest number of votes for Governor in the preceding general election in that precinct; the two judges are from the party which cast the second highest number of votes for Governor in the preceding general election in that precinct.

Under the jurisdiction of the board of election commissioners, the two leading political parties alternate having majority representation. In odd-numbered precincts, three judges are from one of the two leading political parties and two judges are from the other. In even-numbered precincts, the party represented by three judges in the odd-numbered precincts is represented by two judges and the party represented by two judges in the odd-numbered precincts is represented by three judges.

To qualify as a judge of election, the elector must:

- 1. be a citizen of the United States;*
- 2. be of good repute and character;*
- 3. be able to speak, read, and write the English language;*
- 4. be skilled in the four fundamental rules of mathematics;*
- 5. be of good understanding and capable;*
- 6. not be a candidate for any office at the election and not be elected committeeman; and*
- 7. reside and be entitled to vote in the precinct where selected to serve as judge. With the exception that, in each precinct one judge of each party may be appointed from outside the precinct, but from within the county. All judges must be electors within the county.*

Additional judges, called tally judges, may be appointed to assist in counting the ballots. These judges must have the same qualifications and be appointed in the same manner with the same political representation as the initial judges.

- ★ In conducting the election activity, the election authority should appoint and train five judges of election. Three of these judges should be designated as representing one of the major parties and two as representing the other. Tally judges may also be appointed if a great number of votes is expected.

Before performing any official duties, each judge must take an oath. A copy of this oath and a sample badge to be worn by the judges on election day are included in the yellow pages of the appendix. These may be duplicated for use on election day.

POLLWATCHERS

In addition to judges of election and voters, Illinois statutes provide for pollwatchers to be present in the polling place during an election. These pollwatchers may be appointed by political parties, candidates, or qualified organizations.

The prime responsibility of a pollwatcher is to observe the conduct of the election to ensure that proper election procedures are followed and that no voting irregularities occur. While the judges of election are the ultimate authority in the polling place, pollwatchers may call the judges' attention to any administrative error or irregular procedures. If the judges fail to correct the error or refuse to follow legal procedures, the pollwatcher may not interfere with their decision, but should contact the election authority.

In discharging their duties, pollwatchers may challenge a person's right to vote. A reason for the challenge must be stated. Possible reasons for a challenge are that the person voted earlier in the day or does not satisfy the voter qualifications. The judges of election determine whether or not to sustain the challenge.

When entering the polling place for the first time on election day, the pollwatcher must present credentials to the judges of election showing authorization to be a pollwatcher. Pollwatchers may be present in the polling place before the polls open in the morning through the counting of the votes at the end of the day. They may stand near enough to the judges to visually examine the election materials, but they may neither handle the materials, nor sit at the table with the judges. They may not interfere with the conduct of the election in any way. If, at any time, the judges deem that a pollwatcher is interfering with the conduct of the election, they have the authority to remove the pollwatcher from the polling place.

In addition to fulfilling their official duties, pollwatchers frequently act as "checkers" for their party or candidate. In this capacity, the pollwatcher is provided with a list of voters in the precinct. As each person votes, the pollwatcher checks the voter's name on the list. A party or candidate worker uses this list to contact all those on the list who have not voted, in an effort to "get out the vote."

- ★ *To give as many students as possible an opportunity to observe the conduct of the election, suggest that students volunteer to act as pollwatchers for the party or candidate of their choice. Each student pollwatcher should be provided with credentials to present to the judges upon entering the polling place. These credentials may be duplicated from the form in the yellow pages of the appendix. Be sure that each volunteer is assigned to a definite time period so that the polling place is not too crowded for the proper conduct of the election.*

THE BALLOT

The individual's right to vote can only be ensured by protecting the voter from undue influence, hidden persuasion, coercion, and bribery, when voting. Voting in secret provides the voter this protection.

In order to keep the ballot secret and to give all voters an equal opportunity to vote for every candidate, the following steps are taken:

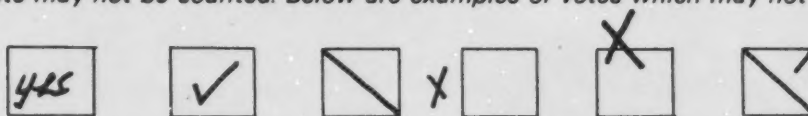
- 1. ballots are of uniform paper quality, size, color, and inking so that no one's ballot can be identified;*
- 2. ballots are printed at public expense and not by individuals;*
- 3. the names of all candidates for the same office are on the same ballot so that every voter is selecting from the same list of candidates;*

4. ballots are not distributed until election day and then only distributed in the polling place by the judges of election;
5. all voters must vote in secret; and
6. only official ballots initialed by the judge are counted.

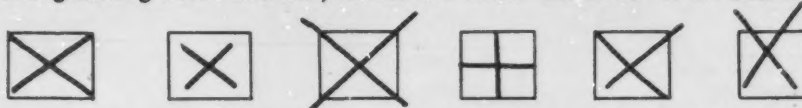
This system of ensuring secrecy of the ballot is essentially the Australian Ballot System. It was introduced in the United States in the 1880's and quickly spread throughout the states.

Uniform marking of the ballot is another security measure to ensure that an individual's ballot cannot be identified. According to Illinois law, a voter is to mark his/her ballot by placing a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the candidate of his/her choice for each office. If the name of the candidate of his/her choice is not on the ballot, the voter may write in the name of the candidate under the office on the ballot and make a cross (X) in a square opposite the name.

A cross (X) is the intersection of two lines and unless the lines of the cross intersect within the square, the vote may not be counted. Below are examples of votes which may not be counted.



The following are examples of votes which must be counted. Any other mark on the ballot may be considered a distinguishing mark and may cause the entire ballot not to be counted.



In 1905, the Illinois Supreme Court expressed the opinion that "voting by ballot" does not necessarily mean "by use of paper tickets," rather it includes any method of voting which preserves the secrecy of the vote. In Illinois today people vote on paper ballots, lever-type machines, electronic machines, and punch card voting devices.

Before a voting device may be used, purchased, or even adopted for use in Illinois, it must be approved by the State Board of Elections. To indicate a few of the qualifying criteria, they must certify that the voting device affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secret, to vote either a straight party ticket or a split ticket, to write in a vote, to vote for all candidates for whom the voter is entitled to vote and no other, and allows cumulative voting for candidates for Representative in the General Assembly.

- ★ Two paper ballots, a candidate ballot and a State animal ballot, have been provided in the white pages of the appendix for your use in conducting the election activity. The election authority should sign the back of each type of ballot before it is duplicated.

Be sure to keep an accurate count of the number of ballots made because each ballot should be accounted for following the election. Prior to the election, the ballots should be kept in a safe, locked place to prevent them from being used for other than official voting.

The students should be instructed on the correct way of marking a ballot and made aware of the steps taken to ensure that an individual's ballot cannot be singled out. In addition, you may wish to suggest the following activities to the students.

1. Encourage the students to discuss why someone may want to learn how another person voted, what attempts may be made to violate the secrecy of the ballot, and the steps required by the law to prevent such attempts and to ensure the secrecy of the ballot. For additional information, they may write to the State Board of Elections for the free brochure, "You Can Help Prevent Vote Fraud."

2. If a voting device is used in your area, the students may wish to invite the county clerk or the chief clerk of the board of election commissioners, whichever is appropriate, to demonstrate how to vote on the device. They may discuss with the election authority how the voter may vote a straight ticket, a split ticket, or a write-in on the voting device and how the voter is prohibited from over-voting, that is, casting more votes than the voter is entitled to cast.
3. While cumulative voting is not used in electing the officials in this election activity, have the students find out what cumulative voting is, why it is used, and what offices are elected using cumulative voting.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND NOMINATIONS

Every Illinois state official elected state-wide since 1900 ran on either the Republican or the Democratic ticket. Political parties are responsible for the nomination of most of our elected officials. Legally constituted, they are fundamental to the electoral process in Illinois and the United States.

At the present time, there are only two "established political parties" state-wide in Illinois — the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. According to Illinois statutes, a state-wide established political party is one which, at the last general election for State and county officers, polled for its candidate for Governor more than 5 percent of the entire vote cast for Governor."

To be nominated for office by an established political party, a candidate for any state office must file nomination papers signed by not less than 5,000 nor more than 10,000 qualified electors of the state and win the party primary. A "state office" is any office to be filled by qualified electors of the entire state. Nomination places the candidate's name on the ballot in the general election.

Groups which are not state-wide "established political parties" may place a list of candidates in nomination in an election by filing a petition to form a "new" political party. The petition must declare the intention of the signers to form a new political party in the State, express in not more than five words the name of the new party, contain a complete list of candidates of the party for all offices to be filled in the State at the next general election, and be signed by not less than 25,000 qualified voters.

An independent candidate for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large may have his/her name placed on the general election ballot by filing nomination papers signed by not less than 25,000 qualified voters of the State. Neither candidates of new political parties nor independent candidates participate in primary elections in order to be nominated.

Two court decisions have made it easier for new political parties and independent candidates to get their names on the general election ballot in Illinois. Illinois statutes require that on petitions requiring not less than 25,000 signatures, not more than 13,000 signatures may be from any one county. The courts declared that this restriction denied equal protection by discriminating against residents of the populous counties of the State in favor of rural sections and violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, because of this ruling, the Illinois statute is not enforceable and all 25,000 signatures may come from the same county. Communist Party of Illinois vs. State Board of Elections, 518 F.2d 517 (7th Cir. 1975), cert. denied 96 S. Ct. 394 (1975).

In addition, according to Illinois law, all state candidates, regardless of the method of nomination, must sign a loyalty oath and file a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. The required loyalty oath states that the candidate is not affiliated with any communist organization or any communist front organization or with any foreign agency which advocates the overthrow of constitutional government and that the candidate does not advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States or the government of Illinois. The courts ruled

that the requirement to file this loyalty oath violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, because of this ruling, the loyalty oath requirement is no longer enforceable in Illinois. Communist Party of Indiana vs. Whitcomb, 414 U.S. 441, 94 S. Ct. 656, 38 L. Ed. 2d 635 (1974), petition for rehearing denied, 414 U.S. 952, 94 S. Ct. 1476, petition for rehearing denied, 414 U.S. 952, 94 S. Ct. 1476, 39 L. Ed. 2d 568 (1974). Most candidates for state office, however, file the loyalty oath as required by the Illinois law.

- ★ Before conducting the mock election, you may wish to discuss with the class the ways candidates' names are placed in nomination for state-wide offices. Point out the difference between the "established political parties," "new political parties," and "independent candidates." Explain that while the candidates of the established political parties are required to get fewer names on their nomination papers than other candidates, they must win the primary election in order to be nominated.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

Unlike other offices voted upon, the offices of President and Vice President of the United States are not elected by direct vote of the people. To fill these offices, the Constitution of the United States in Article II, Section 1, provides for an indirect popular election through the Electoral College.

The Electoral College is composed of electors from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Under the Constitution, the number of electors to be chosen in a state is equal to the number of U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives to which the state is entitled. At present, the Electoral College consists of 538 electors — 435 corresponding to Representatives, 100 corresponding to Senators and three for the District of Columbia, as provided by the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution. Each of these electors has one electoral vote.

Having two U.S. Senators and twenty-four U.S. Representatives, Illinois is entitled to twenty-six electors. According to Illinois law, each established political party selects its twenty-six proposed electors at its State convention. Independent candidates and new political parties are required to file the names of their electors with their nomination papers.

On election day, through the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, the voters are selecting the group of electors to be members of the Electoral College. If in Illinois the Republican Presidential candidate receives the greatest number of votes for that office, the twenty-six electors selected at the Illinois Republican State Convention become the members of the Electoral College. Likewise, if the Democratic Presidential candidate receives the greatest number of votes cast in Illinois for that office, the twenty-six electors selected at the Illinois Democratic State Convention become the members of the Electoral College. The same rules hold for any new party or independent candidate.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, December 15th this year, the electors chosen by the voters will meet at their respective State Capitols to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. In a few states, the electors are bound by state law to vote for their party's choice. However, in Illinois and most other states, the electors' votes for their party's choice is customary, rather than compulsory.

After the balloting is completed, the results are sent to the President of the Senate. These ballots are opened before a joint meeting of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives on January 6th. The candidate for President who receives an absolute majority of at least 270 votes is declared elected and will be given the oath of office two weeks later. Similarly, the candidate for Vice President receiving an absolute majority of at least 270 votes is declared elected.

If no Presidential candidate receives an electoral vote majority, the election of the President goes to the House of Representatives. This may happen if there is a strong independent or new party candidate.

In the election by the House of Representatives, the three Presidential candidates who have received the greatest number of electoral votes are the only candidates voted upon. In this election, each state casts only one vote; the decision of the majority of its Representatives determines the Presidential vote for the entire state. For election, a Presidential candidate must receive the votes of at least twenty-six states.

If no Vice-Presidential candidate receives a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the election goes to the Senate. In this instance, only the two candidates receiving the highest number of electoral votes are voted upon. Each Senator has one vote; fifty-one votes are necessary for election.

If the House of Representatives has not elected a President by Inauguration Day, January 20th, the Vice President elect acts as President until a President qualifies. If the Senate, likewise, fails to elect a Vice President before Inauguration Day, there would be neither a President nor a Vice President to take office on that date. If this happens, the Speaker of the House assumes the office of President.

- ★ To help the students appreciate the significance of their vote in selecting members of the Electoral College and the importance of the twenty-six Illinois electoral votes, you may wish to direct them in the following activities.
 1. Discuss with the students how the members of the Electoral College are elected through their votes for President and how the President is elected.
 2. Encourage students to find out why the Electoral College system of electing the President was adopted rather than direct election by the people. Discuss with them any movement they may learn about to change this system of electing the President.
 3. Some students may wish to debate the following:

"Be it resolved: President and Vice President of the United States should be determined by direct election of the people."
 4. Encourage a committee to develop a large chart showing the number of electoral votes for each state and the possible way the votes may be cast. This information may be gathered from the polls reported by the media.
 5. To expand the chart in Activity 1, different columns may be used to reflect various polls. Discuss with the students the possible results based on the different polls. Emphasize how one or two states may change the election results. In each discussion, emphasize the role Illinois plays as a possible "swing" state.
 6. Using the information on the chart in Activity 4, discuss with the students what might happen (a) if Illinois and two other large states should cast their votes for an independent candidate; (b) if Illinois should change its vote to that for the "underdog;" and (c) how the election may go to the House of Representatives.
 7. Have the students learn which states have a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and which have a Republican majority. This information may be added to the chart in Activity 4. Using this information, discuss how each state may vote for President if the election goes to the House of Representatives. Point out that where a Representative of one party is elected from a state which is projected by the polls to vote for the other party, the Representative may vote the way of his constituency, rather than along party lines.

THE POLLING PLACE

The election authority is responsible for the selection of the polling place and furnishing it. The judges of election are responsible for opening and closing the polls, conducting the election, and maintaining order in the polls throughout the day.

Only authorized persons are allowed in the polling place — judges of election, pollwatchers with credentials, and, when the polls are open, qualified voters. No one may campaign in the polling place. Illinois statutes prohibit any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place or within one hundred feet of any polling place.

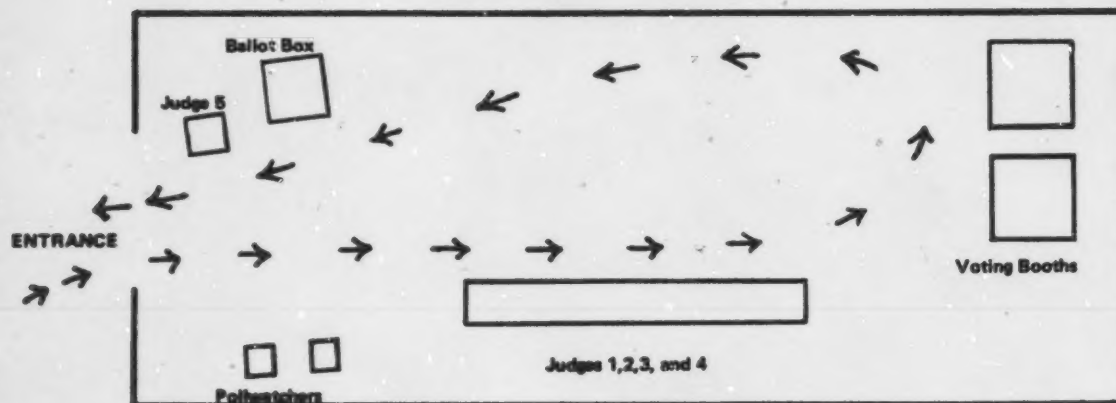
★ In arranging the polling place for the election activity, you will need the following:

1. a long table;
2. sufficient chairs for judges of election and pollwatchers;
(Pollwatchers may not sit at the table with the judges, nor in the path of the voters. They may sit anywhere in the room where they will not interfere with the electoral process.)
3. voting booths; and
(Voting booths may be scarce at this time because of the general election. However, some school superintendents and village clerks may have booths available. You may wish to contact them far enough in advance of election day to allow for delivery of the booths.)
4. a ballot box.
(The school superintendent or the village clerk may have a ballot box which you may borrow. If one is not available, use any box with a removable lid that is large enough to hold all the ballots. Make a slit in the top to fit the voted ballots. Cover any printing on the side of the box with a "Ballot Box" sign.)

Arrange the tables to assure an easy flow of voters in and out of the voting area. If your polling place is in a large room, arrange the tables and chairs so that the voting area is clearly defined. The voting booths should be isolated to ensure the secrecy of the vote, but should be visible to all of the judges of election. The ballot box should also be clearly visible.

A suggested layout is included for your convenience.

SUGGESTED LAYOUT



ELECTION SUPPLIES

The judges of election are responsible for the election supplies in the polling place. No one other than the judges of election may handle the election supplies.

★ You will need the following supplies in conducting this election activity.

1. "Polling Place" and "Vote Here" signs
(These signs may be prepared by the students in advance of the election or may be duplicated from the sample in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
2. Specimen ballots, at least 5 of each type
(These may be duplicated from the specimen ballots in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
3. A flag of the United States
4. Pencils, at least one for each voting booth
5. Pens, at least one for each judge of election
6. Copies of the "Oath of Office of Judge of Election," one for each judge
(These may be duplicated from the sample in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
7. Badges for judges of election, one for each judge
(These may be prepared from the sample in the yellow pages of the appendix.)
8. Adhesive tape or masking tape
9. "Application to Vote," at least one for each voter if registration was held prior to the election. If registration was not held, use the alternate form, "Affidavit of Voters," providing one form for every 25 voters. (These two forms are discussed in "Voting Procedures" and may be duplicated from the samples in the white pages of the appendix.)
10. Registration forms in alphabetical order, if registration was held prior to the election
11. "Assisted Voters Affidavit"
(These may be duplicated from the sample in the white pages of the appendix.)
12. Large envelopes, 2 or 3
13. Tally sheets for each tally judge, one first sheet for each type of ballot and 5 or 6 second sheets
(These also may be duplicated from the samples in the white pages of the appendix.)
14. Ballots, at least one of each type per student (These should be duplicated, front and back. Copies are supplied in the white pages at the end of the appendix. It is helpful if they are duplicated on paper of different color.)

OPENING THE POLLS

For every general election, the polls are opened at 6:00 a.m. and remain open until 7:00 p.m. When opening the polls, one of the judges of election proclaims that the polls are open. In like manner at 6:30 p.m., one of the judges announces that the polls will be closed in half an hour.

- ★ In conducting this election, you may set the hours of opening and closing the polls according to your school schedule. Be sure to allow sufficient time for all students to vote.

Before the polls open, the judges of election should:

1. administer the oath for judges to each other;
2. post the "Polling Place" and "Vote Here" signs outside of the polling place;
3. post the flag outside of the polling place;
4. post at least five specimen ballots of each type in and around the polling place;
5. place pencils in each of the voting booths;
6. count the ballots;
7. for each kind of ballot — candidate ballot and state animal ballot — complete lines "A," "B," and "C" on a tally sheet;
8. arrange the election supplies on the table for easy use;
9. open the ballot box and show that it is empty to everyone in the polling place; and
10. at the appropriate time announce the polls are open.

VOTING PROCEDURES

Voting procedures are designed to ensure that every person who has the right to vote has opportunity to vote in secret and that no one is permitted to vote who does not have the right. Each step has a purpose to this end.

- ★ In conducting the election, the judges of election and the voters should be helped to realize the importance of following the required procedures. If a question does arise concerning an individual's right to vote or procedures, the decision reached by a majority of the judges prevails.

If the potential voters are required to register in order to vote in the election, use the following procedures on election day.

Step 1

The voter receives an application form from judge "1." (A suitable application form is supplied for your use in the white pages of the appendix.)

Step 2

The voter signs the application form with his name and address and returns it to judge "1."

Step 3

Judge "1" reads the voter's name and address in a loud, clear voice, prints the name of the voter in the space provided on the application form, and passes it to judges "2" and "3."

Step 4

Judges "2" and "3," of opposite parties, locate the voter's registration form in the files and compare the signature on the application with that on the registration form. If the judges are not satisfied by the comparison of the signatures that the applicant is the same person as registered, they may question the applicant as to the information on the registration form or request additional identification. The judges should also check on the registration form that the applicant has not previously voted in this election. A person whose registration form is not in the files cannot vote without securing proof from the election authority that he/she is registered.

Step 5

When the judges are convinced of the applicant's identity, judge "2" or "3" repeats the voter's name aloud, initials the application form, numbers it consecutively with the other application forms, and returns it to the voter.

Step 6

Either judge "2" or "3" marks the voter's registration form as having voted in this election.

Step 7

The voter hands the initialed application to judge "4." Judge "4" stacks the applications in order.

Step 8

Judge "4" initials the back of one ballot of each kind and gives them to the voter.

Step 9

The voter goes into a voting booth alone to vote in secret. Before leaving the voting booth, the voter folds his/her ballots separately so that the vote is concealed and the judge's initials are visible.

Step 10

The voter hands the ballots to judge "5."

Step 11

Judge "5" checks that the correct initials are on the outside of each ballot to be sure that they are the same ballots given to the voter by judge "4" and, if so, inserts the ballots into the ballot box.

If in step 11, a ballot returned to judge "5" is not initialed, it may not be inserted into the ballot box. However, if a majority of the judges agree that judge "4" accidentally failed to initial it, a new initialed ballot may be given to the voter. The not-initialed, folded, voted ballot is put into a special envelope for spoiled ballots and is returned to the election authority with the other election materials.

If registration is not a voter requirement, replace Steps 1-7 above with the following procedures.

Step 1A

As judge "1" looks on, the voter signs his/her name and address on the "Affidavit of Voters" form. (A suitable "Affidavit of Voters" form is supplied for your use in the white pages of the appendix.)

Step 2A

Proceed as with Step 8 above.

Step 3A

After 25 voters have signed the affidavit sheet, judge "1" signs the bottom of the sheet as having witnessed the signatures.

ASSISTANCE IN VOTING

Frequently, a qualified voter is disabled or illiterate and is unable to vote without assistance. A physically disabled person, including a blind person, may fill out an affidavit for assistance in voting. After doing so, the voter may be assisted by any person of his or her choice or by two judges of opposite political parties. The person assisting may then cast the vote as directed by the disabled person.

An illiterate voter, one who cannot read English well enough to cast a vote, may also fill out an affidavit for assistance. In this case, two judges of opposite parties must assist the voter in casting his or her vote. As usual, all such voting must take place inside the voting booth with the curtains closed. The person or persons assisting are obligated not to tell how the vote was cast.

- ★ If you anticipate that certain students may need assistance in voting because of physical disabilities, duplicate the appropriate form found in the white pages of the appendix and give them to the election judges for use on election day. Emphasize that the disabled voter may be assisted by any person of his or her choice or by two judges of opposite parties.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Illinois law provides for qualified people to vote other than on election day under certain circumstances. Registered qualified electors may vote prior to election day by absentee ballot if they expect to be absent on election day from the county where they live, are judges of election in precincts other than the one in which they reside, are physically incapacitated, are observing a religious holiday on election day, or have duties in the office of the county clerk, board of election commissioners, or the state's attorney.

To vote absentee, the voter must make application by mail for an absentee ballot not more than 40 days nor less than 5 days prior to the date of election; or must make application in person not more than 40 days nor less than one day prior to the day of election. Application is made with the election authority.

- ★ You may wish to make absentee voting possible for students who expect to be absent from school on the day of the election activity. The following procedures may be used in doing this.
 1. Add the following sentence to the affidavit on the application for ballot: "I expect to be absent from school on the day of the election, November 4, 1980." In the upper left-hand corner, mark these applications, "For Absentee Voters."
 2. The student should request the application to vote absentee from the election authority not less than one day prior to the day of election.
 3. After the student signs the application form, the election authority should give the student voter one ballot of each kind and an envelope.
 4. The voter marks the ballots in secret, folds them separately, and inserts them into the envelope. The election authority should then have the voter sign the outside of the envelope across the sealed flap so that it cannot be opened without destroying the signature.
 5. The application for ballot and the ballots in the sealed envelope are given to the judges of election on election day to be counted with the other ballots after the polls close.

CLOSING THE POLLS

After opening the polls, there may be no adjournment or recess until all the votes cast are counted and the results declared. All votes must be counted immediately after closing the polls. If more than one ballot is voted upon, the candidate ballot is tallied first.

- ★ In the election activity, use the following steps in closing the polls and counting the ballots. Point out that two elections have been held: one for candidates for governmental offices and one for State animal.

Step 1

One-half hour before closing time, a judge announces that the polling place will close in 30 minutes.

Step 2

At closing time, a judge announces that the polls are closed, removes the flag and "Polling Place" sign and, if possible, locks the door.

Step 3

The judges count all unused ballots of each kind — candidates and state animal ballots separately — and mark the numbers on line "D" of the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results" which were partially completed before the polls opened. Only judges of election may handle the ballots and the election supplies.

Step 4

If absentee ballots were cast, proceed as follows:

- a. The judges compare the signatures on the application for absentee ballot, the ballot envelope, and registration form.
- b. If the signatures in "a" match, the judges mark the voter's registration form as having voted in this election, number the application consecutively with the other application forms filed during the day, and remove the folded ballots from the envelope. One judge initials the back of the folded ballots and inserts them into the ballot box. The ballots are not unfolded nor examined.
- c. If a majority of the judges are not satisfied that the signatures in "a" match, they mark the envelope "Objected To — Signatures Do Not Match — Not Counted." A majority of the judges then sign the envelope. The envelope is not opened; the ballots are not counted. These ballots should be placed in an envelope to keep them separate from the other ballots.

Step 5

All of the judges open the ballot box and let everyone present observe the contents.

Step 6

The ballots in the ballot box are spilled out on the table, separated according to kind, and counted. For each type of ballot, the number of ballots from the ballot box and number of voter applications must be the same. This number is written on line "1" of the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results." Each kind of ballot is processed separately. The candidates ballots are counted first.

Step 7

The judges unfold the ballots and place them face down on the table, checking that the back of every ballot has been initialed by a judge. Any ballots which are not initialed are removed. The judges mark the backs of these ballots "Objected To — Not Initialed — Not Counted." A majority of the judges must sign each of these ballots. These ballots should be placed in an envelope to keep them separate from the other ballots. They may not be examined or counted.

Step 8

Two judges of opposite political parties are selected as calling judges; the remaining judges serve as tally judges.

Step 9

The ballots are then arranged into stacks: one stack for each type of straight party ballot — straight Democratic, straight Republican, and so on — and one stack of split ballots. A "straight ballot" is marked with a cross (X) in one party circle and is otherwise not marked, or is marked with "X's" for all candidates of one party. All other ballots are "split."

Step 10

The straight ballots are counted first. Remember: **only a crossmark (X) is valid; any ballots containing distinguishing marks may not be counted.** One calling judge stacks the straight ballots for one political party into groups of ten; the other calling judge checks the count in each group. They then count all the groups of ten and announce the total number of straight votes cast for that party. This process is repeated for each party.

Step 11

Having been counted, the straight votes are tallied. The tally judges enter the number of straight ballots cast for each party on the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results." They enter this same figure opposite the name of each of the party candidates in the appropriate space on the Tally Sheet.

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Name of Office	Name of Candidate	No. of Straight Votes	No. of Split Votes	Candidate's Total Vote												
					5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Sec. of State	John Jones	4			1											
					2											
					3											
					4											
	Mary Smith	3			5											
					6											
	Joe Brown	2			7											

Step 12

Continuing the count, the calling judges divide the split ballots into stacks of ten. Beginning with the office at the top of the ballot, they call out the name of the selected candidates for each office. Each tally judge keeps a record of the vote. As the calling judges call the votes, each tally judge makes one vertical mark for each vote cast, beginning in the tally mark box at the extreme left and working to the right. Every fifth vote is tallied horizontally through the four previous vertical marks.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Name of Office	Name of Candidate	No. of Straight Votes	No. of Split Votes	Candidate's Total Vote											
					5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
Sec. of State	John Jones	4			1	IIII	IIII	IIII	IIII						
					2										
					3										
					4	IIII	IIII	IIII	IIII						
	Mary Smith	3			5										
					6										
					7										

After every fifth mark, the tally judges call "Tally." If any judge disagrees that the last mark was a "tally," they must review the count for that candidate. Each stack of ten ballots is folded together in the order counted.

Step 13

The tally judges count the total number of tally marks recorded for each candidate. The record sheets of all of the judges should be the same.

Step 14

When all of the judges agree, the total for each candidate is written in the column headed "Number of Split Votes."

Step 15

The tally judges add the number of straight votes and split votes to determine the total votes cast for each candidate. All tally judges must agree.

Step 16

After the candidate ballots are processed, the judges process the ballots cast for State animal. After unfolding the ballots as in Step 7, the judges tally the votes as in Steps 12-13.

Step 17

After all ballots cast for State animal are tallied, the judges determine the total votes cast for each. All tally judges must agree.

Step 18

The judges must complete and sign the "Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results."

Step 19

The election results and all election materials are delivered to the election authority.

Step 20

The election results are announced.

DO NOT WRITE
IN THESE SPACES

APPENDIX

DO NOT WRITE
IN THESE SPACES

Registrar's Oath

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability, and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

Date

Signature of Registration Officer

(Cut off here)

REGISTRATION FORM

PRINT MR. Ms.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME OR INITIAL	HOUSE NO.	STREET, AVE., or BLVD.	MUNICIPALITY	ZIP CODE	SCHOOL			
SEX	MALE ☐	FEMALE ☐	SCHOOL YEAR	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10	☐ 11	☐ 12
STATE OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	CITIZEN OF U.S.A. YES ☐ NO ☐	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OR ENROLLMENT				DATE OF REGISTRATION					
		STATE	MUNICIPALITY	SCHOOL	CLASS	DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
IF APPLICANT IS UNABLE TO SIGN NAME, HE OR SHE SHALL AFFIX HIS OR HER MARK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:											
FATHER'S FIRST NAME		MOTHER'S FIRST NAME		UNABLE TO WRITE ☐ PHYSICAL DISABILITY ☐ DESCRIBE:							
				REASON FOR INABILITY TO SIGN NAME							

I hereby swear that I am fully qualified to vote, and that all of the above statements are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

Signature of Registration Officer

Signature of Applicant



Mark of Person
unable to sign.

VOTING RECORD: IN PRIMARY ONLY, MARK "D" FOR DEMOCRATIC "R" FOR REPUBLICAN - - - - ALL OTHER ELECTIONS USE "V" OR "VOTED"

YEAR	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
SPECIAL ELECTION							
PRIMARY ELECTION							
GENERAL ELECTION							
CLASS ELECTION							
STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTION							

Oath of Office of Judge of Election

STATE OF ILLINOIS

_____ SCHOOL _____ 19__

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of judge of election, according to the best of my ability, and that I am entitled to vote at this election.

Signed _____

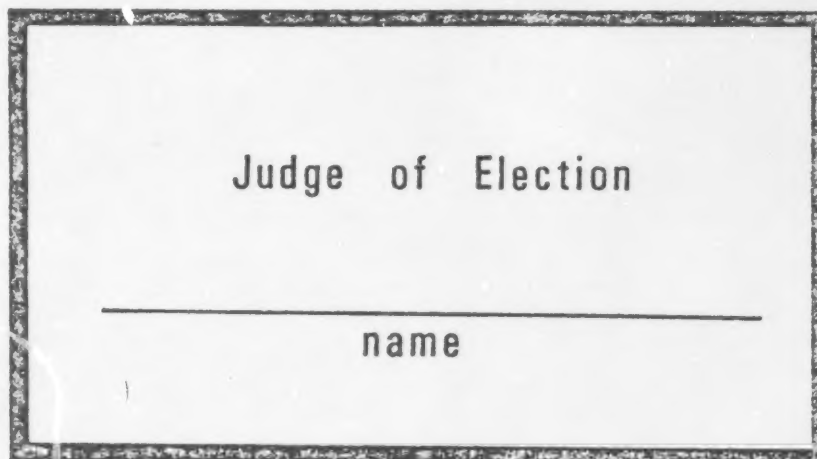
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

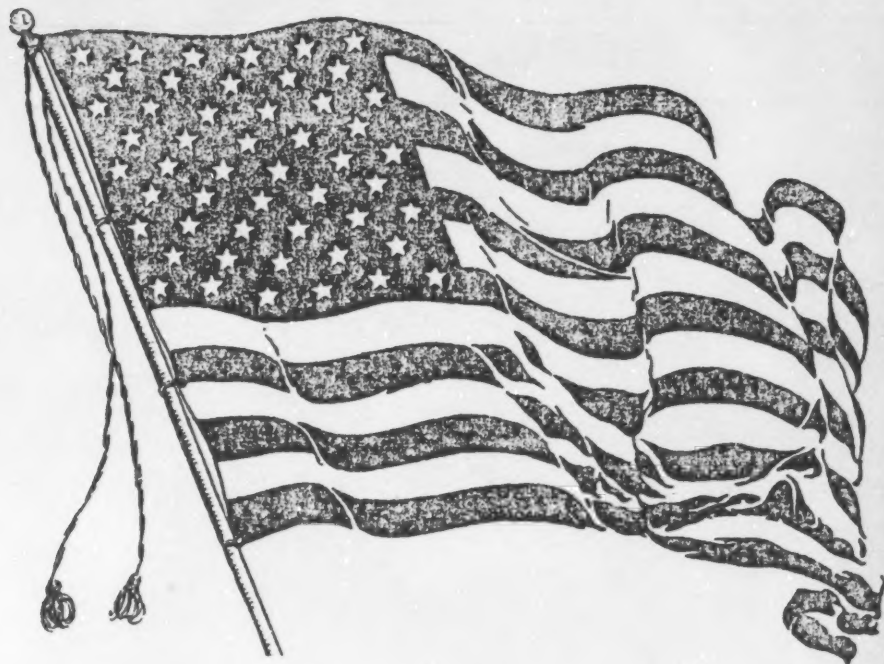
day of _____ 19__ .

Election Authority
or other
Judge of Election

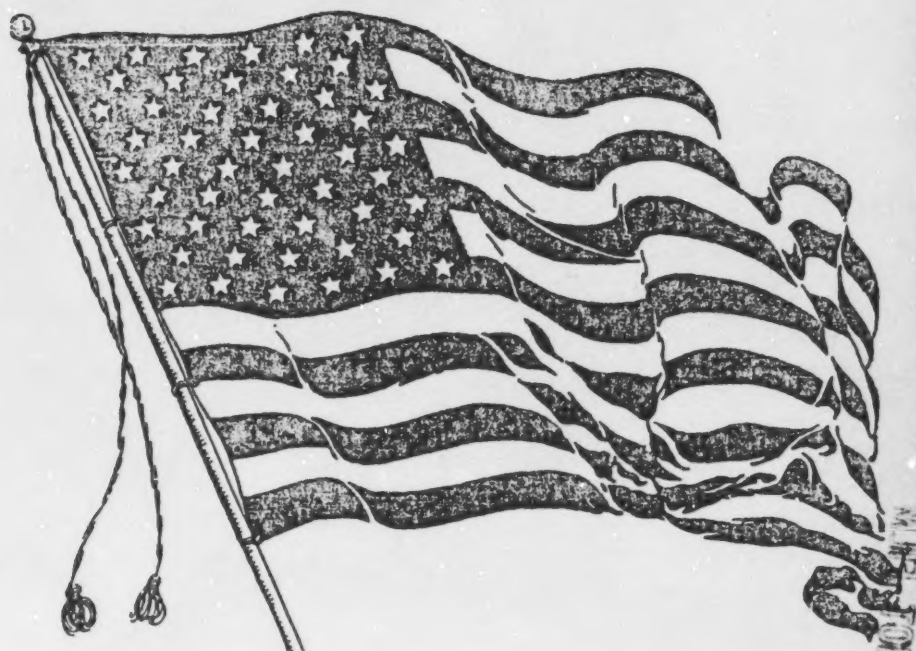
(Cut off here)

BADGE FOR JUDGE OF ELECTION





POLLING PLACE



**VOTE
HERE**

SPECIMEN BALLOT

ILLINOIS STATE ANIMAL

(Vote for 1)

☐

RED FOX

Vulpes fulva

☐

OPOSSUM

Didelphis marsupialis

☐

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Odocoileus virginianus

☐

FOX SQUIRREL

Sciurus niger

☐

RACCOON

Procyon lotor

☐

THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL

Citellus teidecemlineatus

☐

POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Regulations, the undersigned hereby appoints _____
(Name of Pollwatcher)
who resides at _____
(Address)
in the county of _____, _____
(Township or Municipality)
of _____ State of Illinois and who is qualified to vote from this
(Name)
address, to act as a pollwatcher from _____ to _____ at the Election to be
(Time)
held on _____ in the _____
(Date) (Name)
School.

(Signature of Pollwatcher)

(Signature of Appointing Authority)

(Class of which Pollwatcher is a member)

(Title of Appointing Authority -
Candidate, Organization President)

(Election Authority)

(Cut off here)

School

Voter's No.

APPLICATION TO VOTE - CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED VOTER

ELECTION—....., 19.....

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS:

Sign this Certificate and hand it to the election officer in charge. After the registration record has been checked, the officer will hand it back to you, whereupon you shall present it to the officer in charge of the ballots and/or voting machine.

I hereby certify that I am registered and am qualified to vote in this election.

Signature of voter

Registration record checked by:

Judge of Election

Complete Residence Address

Judge — PRINT Voter's name here

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION

Mark with cross (X) in proper square below if person voted by affidavit, was assisted in voting, was challenged or spoiled ballot in voting and received another ballot.

☐ Voted by affidavit

☐ Assisted in voting—Is disability permanent? _____

☐ Challenged

☐ Spoiled ballot and received another

(Cut off here)

AFFIDAVIT OF VOTERS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

COUNTY OF.....

The undersigned, each being first duly sworn upon oath individually, deposes and says that affiant is desirous of voting in an election held under the provisions of the Election on.....
.....,A.D. 19..... and represents the following facts to be true:

- (1) My signature below hereon designates my correct name and the address opposite my signature is my correct address.
- (2) I am a student at.....
- (3) I am a qualified voter in said Election.

NAME		ADDRESS	
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
25.			

Subscribed and sworn to before me by each of the above affiants individually, this day of
.....A.D. 19.....

ASSISTED VOTERS AFFIDAVIT

Physically Disabled Voter

I, _____ do solemnly swear
that I am a student at _____ in the State
of Illinois; that by reason of _____

I am unable to mark my ballot and I hereby request that I be assisted in marking my bal-
lot, and that the disability is ☐ TEMPORARY ☐ PERMANENT.

☐
Mark of person unable
to sign name

Name or signature of voter
requesting assistance

Subscribed and Sworn to

before me this _____ day of _____ 19__.

Signature of friend, relative or
judges giving assistance

Signature of Judge of Election

(Cut off here)

Tally Sheet and Certificate of Results

We do hereby certify that at the Election held in the school, hereinafter specified, on _____,
19_____, a total of _____ voters requested and received ballots and we do further certify:

- (A) Number of blank ballots delivered to us.
- (B) Number of absentee ballots delivered to us
- (C) Total number of ballots delivered to us (A+B)
- (D) Number of blank ballots
- (E) Number of Spoiled ballots

- (1) Total number of ballots cast (in box)
- Straight Republican Party ballots cast.
- Straight Democratic Party ballots cast.
- Straight ballots of other Party cast
- Split ballots cast
- Defective and objected to ballots

- (2) Total number of ballots above
- Line (2) must equal line (1)

We further certify that each candidate received the number of votes set forth opposite his name or in the box containing his name on the tally sheet contained in the page or pages immediately following.

The undersigned actually served as judges and counted the ballots at the Election on the
day of in the School and the polls were opened at
..... (A.M./P.M.) and closed at (A.M./P.M.) certified by us.

SIGNATURES OF JUDGES OF ELECTION

Judge of Election-Address

Judge of Election-Address

Judge of Election-Address

Judge of Election-Address

Judge of Election-Address

IF TALLY JUDGES SERVE THEY MUST SIGN BELOW

Tally Judge-Address

Tally Judge-Address

Tally Judge-Address

Tally Judge-Address

Tally Judge-Address

BALLOT

ILLINOIS STATE ANIMAL

(Vote for 1)

☐

RED FOX

Vulpes fulva

☐

OPOSSUM

Didelphis marsupialis

☐

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Odocoileus virginianus

☐

FOX SQUIRREL

Sciurus niger

☐

RACCOON

Procyon lotor

☐

THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL

Citellus teldecemlineatus

☐

CANDIDATE'S VOTES Tally thus in each square.

Tally thus  in each square.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL BALLOT

STATE OF ILLINOIS

_____ SCHOOL

I (we) do hereby certify that the
foregoing is a true copy of the ballot
to be voted at the mock election on

(Date)

(Signature of Election Authority)

OFFICIAL BALLOT

☐ DEMOCRATIC
 ☐ COMMUNIST PARTY
 ☐ WORKERS WORLD PARTY
 ☐ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
 ☐ LIBERTARIAN PARTY
 ☐ CITIZENS PARTY
 ☐ INDEPENDENT

☐ For President of the United States	☐ For President of the United States	☐ For President of the United States	☐ For President of the United States	☐ For President of the United States	☐ For President of the United States	☐ For President of the United States
Jimmy Carter	GUS HALL	DEIRDRE GRISWOLD	CLIFTON DEBERRY	ED CLARK	BARRY COMMONER	JOHN B. ANDERSON
For Vice-President of the United States	For Vice-President of the United States	For Vice-President of the United States	For Vice-President of the United States	For Vice-President of the United States	For Vice-President of the United States	For Vice-President of the United States
Walter Mondale	ANGELA Y. DAVIS	LARRY HOLMES	MATILDE ZIMMERMANN	DAVID KOCH	LaDONNA HARRIS	PATRICK J. LUCEY

☐ For United States Senator	☐ For United States Senator	☐ For United States Senator	☐ For United States Senator	☐ For United States Senator	☐ For United States Senator
	CHARLES F. WILSON	MICHAEL SORIANO	BURTON LEE ARTZ	BRUCE GREEN	SIDNEY LENS

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